BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1850.....NO. 5.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less for each insertion.
One square, 1 insertion,.....$ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions,.....75
Do. do. 3 do.....1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,.....3 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....5 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....8 00
Do. do. 6 do...renewed weekly,.....12 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. EDWARD W. WARD

HAVING permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Onslow county. He can at all times be found at his office, unless when professionally absent.
July 19, 1850 45-3m

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water-street, Wilmington, N. C. 4

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C., May 24, 1850 37-12m

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Wilmington, N. C.,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, keeps constantly on hand large assortments of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, silk and linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., at prices far below the usual rates. 7

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. 35

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.
May 3, 1850.

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

JOHN HALL,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[29-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
8 Wilmington, N. C.

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
P. K. DICKINSON, E. P. HALL, GILBERT POTTER, | JOHN DAWSON, O. G. PARSLEY, DR. T. H. WRIGHT, | OWEN FENNELL, A. L. PRICE,
14v6 Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.
Nov. 16—[10-tf

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.

J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.

There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850 33-12m

A CARD.

TO the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity—I would most respectfully call your attention to my **Spring and Summer Goods**, now opening, comprising all the styles of Millinery Goods, which will be disposed of at prices as low as at any other establishment in town.

With my grateful thanks for favors heretofore received, I most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
March 29, 1850 31-1y] MRS. V. R. PEIRSON.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

MISS SARAH JANE TAGGART, late from New York, would most respectfully announce to the Ladies of Wilmington and surrounding country, that she intends to open a new and splendid emporium in the private dwelling of Mr. CHARLES BARR, Merchant Tailor, next door North of the Theatre, about the 15th of October, where she will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of **Fall and Winter Millinery**, embracing all the latest styles, which she hopes, on examination, for chasteness of design, richness of material, and beauty of finish, will not be surpassed by any other house of the kind in the country; and nothing will be left undone to give general satisfaction, so far as good goods, low prices, and skillful manufacture are concerned. With her large circle of friends and relations residing in New York City, she will always be prepared to have anything in her line made or ordered from thence at the shortest notice.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. SHAW would inform the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she is about to resume the Millinery business, at her residence on Second-st., opposite Mr. O. G. PARSLEY'S. She expects to return from New York about the 10th of October, with the latest Paris and London styles, and will give due notice of her opening day. Being grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, she would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

P. S. Mrs. S. also intends connecting Dress-Making with the above business.
September 27, 1850 3-3t

Hallettville, Long Creek, N. C., 8th January, 1850.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of the citizens of Long Creek District and surrounding country, to their superior stock of goods at present on hand, the greater part of which has recently been received direct from New York and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or Barter, viz:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Wood-ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Guns, Farming and Garden Implements, Garden Seeds, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Alum and Sack Salt, Corn and Bacon, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, country residents will find many other articles suited to their wants which will be offered for sale at low prices. B. & R. C. HALLETT.
Jan'y 8, 1850.—[19-tf

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD.
July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

THEY Have Arrived. Those very superior Cigars, so long promised, have been this day tried, and are prime. We have Regalias, Principes, Havana, and Plantation, of the best brands. For sale by
Sept 7] J. WILKINSON & CO.

General Notices.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to E. V. KELLY are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to either of the undersigned, as longer indulgence will not be given.
J. W. KELLY,
Sept. 27, 1850 3-3t] JAS. BURCH.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of **Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns** ever offered in the State. Also, **Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c.** POLLEY & HART.
Guns repaired and made to order.
Oct. 4, 1850. 4-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed, at September Term, 1850, of New Hanover County Court, a Committee to contract for the paving of the side-walk from the end of the present pavement at the Court House, around the balance of the County lot; and also for underpinning and securing the wall from the Jail to the Court House wall, and for rough coating said wall on the outside, hereby give notice that they will receive proposals for the same until the 10th day of October next.

Bond for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the contractor. Curb Stone furnished by the Town. OWEN FENNELL, L. H. MARSTELLER, } Com.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-2t

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover will hold a two weeks' term.

By order. L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1850.

Penny Kelly vs. Felix Kelly and others, heirs at law of William Kelly, Sr., dec'd. } Petition for Lower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Kelly, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.

Witness, J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in August, A. D., 1850.

J. R. BEAMAN, Clk.
September 24th, 1850. [Pr. fee $4 38] 3-6t

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of WARD, MONTFORT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business will be adjusted by the Junior partner, Mr. WM. P. PELLETIER.

G. J. WARD,
EDW'D W. MONTFORT,
WM. P. PELLETIER.

Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 14, 1850 2-tf

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the fifth instalment of 12½ per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, will be due on the 15th of the present month, (September.)

J. J. JACKSON, Treasurer.
September 14, 1850 2-3t

NOTICE. The subscriber will remove in a few days to the Store on Water-street, formerly occupied by E. V. KELLY, where he will be pleased to see his old customers.—He is receiving his Fall Stock of Goods, and will sell them cheap for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.
Sept. 13] OWEN HOLMES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an act to amend the Navigation Laws of said State, so far as regards the Port of Wilmington.
September 13, 1850 1-5t

THIS SIDE UP.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that he has just returned from the North with a beautiful and carefully selected assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** for Summer and Fall wear. His assortment consists of men's, youth's, and children's Boots and Shoes, fine and coarse, sewed and pegged; Lady's bronzed Jenny Lind's; Kid R. R. Ties; Morocco Buskins; Goat Buskins; Morocco and Goat Boots; Apple colored and black Gaiters. Customers may rely upon getting a good as well as a fashionable article. He has also for sale the most choice brands of Calf, Goat, and Kid Skins; Linings; Binding Skins; oak and hemlock tanned Sole Leather; Pegs; Nails, &c. &c., which he offers on low and accommodating terms.

He would inform the public that he is at his old stand, next door above G. W. AYRES & Co., and directly opposite the Court House, where he is prepared, with the best materials and workmen, to execute orders with promptness and despatch, and at the same time tenders his thanks for past favors, and hopes, by close application to business, to merit a continuance of the same. DAVID D. CARROLL.
Clinton, N. C., July 12, 1850 44-3m

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON,

(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,)

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally. He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold plate.—Whole upper set inserted on the atmospheric principle; having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.

☞ Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41-12m

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Wednesday, 31st July last, a negro man by the name of CORNELIUS, about 31 years of age; dark complexion; 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high; chunky built; squints in one of his eyes; will weigh about 140 or 150 pounds; quick spoken; is very intelligent, can read well in print, and, it is supposed, can write. He is well known in this County, and well acquainted along the Railroad from Wilmington up one hundred miles, as he was employed to work on the same a few years back, and may endeavor to get there again in order to make his escape North.

I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me in Onslow County, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

Masters of vessels and all other persons are hereby forewarned harboring, employing, or carrying said negro away, as the law will be enforced to its fullest extent.

OWEN JARROTT.
Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., Aug. 23, 1850 50-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement.

A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

J. M. ROBINSON,

Wholesale Dealer in Hareware, Iron, and Stoves,

IS now receiving his Fall supply of Cooking, Parlor, Store, Office, and Ship Stoves. Also, a large stock of GUNS, some fine English Stub and Twist, worth fifty dollars.

He has on hand, and designs keeping constantly, a large stock of the following articles, viz:—Hoop Iron, Truss Hoops, Iron Rivets, and Coopers' Tools generally; Mill Saws, manufactured expressly for this market; Smiths' Bellows, Vises, and Anvils; Nails and Spikes, extra quality; Carpenters' Tools, all kinds; Saddlers' Tools; Shoemakers' Kits, Boot Trees, and Lasts; Guilt Cornice; Curtain Bands and Pins, the latter a new and pretty article.

Those who are building will find every article in his line, of the best quality, and at much lower prices than heretofore.

Country dealers will find here all goods in the Hardware line, at such prices as will supersede the necessity of going North for them. J. M. ROBINSON,
No. 3 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.
September 20, 1850 32

Retail Grocery—Bar-Room and Oyster House.

D. R. KENNEDY and BENAJAH PARKER respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have this day entered into Co-partnership in the above business, and have opened a Retail Grocery Establishment and Bar Room on the north side of Dock Street, between Front Street and the wharf, and next door to Mr. NEFF'S Ship Chandlery establishment, where they will keep a full assortment of Groceries and Liquors of every description, which they will dispose of at the lowest cash prices.

Their Bar-room has been fitted up in the best manner, and will be kept open for the accommodation of customers at all hours, and be supplied with Oysters and other refreshments when in season.

D. R. KENNEDY hopes that his friends in Wayne, Duplin and the other surrounding counties will not forget to give him a call when they visit Wilmington; and he pledges himself to do every thing in his power to give them satisfaction.
Wilmington, August 12th, 1850. 45-1y.

Real Estate For Sale or Rent.

FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY brick dwelling house and lot on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets.

A two story frame dwelling house on Fourth street, near Chestnut, next door to the above.

A lot at the corner of Chestnut and Boundary streets. The improvements are a frame store house, dwelling house, etc.

Also, a half lot in Oregon, with a small dwelling house thereon. Apply to G. PRIGGE,
Cor. Chestnut st. and the Rock Spring.
Oct. 4, 1850. 4-4t

LOVE-GROVE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his plantation for sale, situated on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, one mile from town, and well known as LOVE-GROVE, containing one hundred acres more or less, all under fence and in a high state of cultivation; an abundance of Marl and much on the place.

Terms accommodating to the purchaser. If desirable, the mules, hands, &c., will be disposed of with the Land. For further particulars, apply to S. R. POTTER.
Wilmington, Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

TO RENT.

FROM the first of October next, that two story Dwelling House, on Front-street, next door to the corner of Church-street, at present occupied by Mr. WM. WILSON. Price $200. Apply to H. B. EILERS.
September 27, 1850 3-tf

HOUSES TO SELL OR RENT.

ONE small two story House, well in yard, a little north of Market st. One story and jump House, 5 rooms, near the above, price $350.

The following for sale only.

1 fine two story dwelling, in perfect order, with Well and every convenience around it—on 2d street.
1 small House on 3d street, well in yard.
1 good size House near dry pond, 6 finished rooms.
1 small double House in Oregon, price $350, well in yard.
1 small House in do., well in yard—cheap.
1 small House in Texas.
2 or three other lots in do.
The splendid situation east end of Market street, on which is nearly finished a very extensive and convenient building—the most desirable location in town, and containing a lot and a half, bounded by 3 streets.

☞ When finished, if not sold, it will be rented.
Sept. 27th, 1850 3-tf] P. W. FANNING.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

WISHING to change my business, I will sell my Turpentine Land, on Lockwood's Folly River, Brunswick County, with a considerable quantity of Farming Land attached. There is cut on the land about 115,000 boxes, and trees enough to cut about 80,000 more; all very convenient to water. Two waggons and team can haul all the Turpentine made on the Land to the Still on the River, whence it can be taken to market, by vessels carrying from 200 to 300 barrels. The Still will also be sold, if desired, with wagon, team, &c. A further description is unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can judge for themselves.

The above property will be sold on extremely accommodating terms; or I will take, for the Land, the proceeds from the sale of the Turpentine made on it for one year, provided the balance of the Trees are cut and well worked.

I will also sell a number of likely Negroes. Persons wishing to purchase such property, would do well to give me a call. DAN'L Y. SHINE.
Wilmington, Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf
Newbernian, (Newbern,) and North State Whig, (Washington,) copy till forbid, and send accounts to this office.

FOR Rent.—The dweling and lot situated on Chesnut street, at present occupied by Mr. S. P. Gause, is for rent from the first of October next. Apply to
Sept. 20th, 1850. 2-tf] N. N. NIXON.

FOR RENT.

A Two Story Dwelling House, with four fire places, suitable for one or more families, situated on Red Cross and Boundary Streets. Has an excellent well of water in the yard. For particulars, apply to T. M. RODGERS.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 13th, 1850. 1-tf

TO RENT FROM FIRST OCTOBER.

THREE STORES in the fire-proof building on Water-street, near Mulberry-street, at present occupied by M Krieton and Geo. Elliott, with all necessary Warehouses.—Also, several well finished Offices in the same building.

One Wharf, corner of Water and Mulberry-streets, 66 by about 200 feet.

One Store on Water-street, at present occupied by J. H. Thomerson.

One Store on Mulberry-street, at present occupied by C. W. Calhoun.

One fire-proof Store, large and well-fitted up, near the Railroad Depot, at present occupied by myself.

One Wharf, 250 feet front and 1500 feet rear, with a large Warehouse upon it, on Eagle's Island, opposite town.

One Dwelling House, pleasantly situated, on the corner of Second and Red Cross streets, in good repair, with all necessary out-buildings, at present occupied by J. Nutt.

I will rent for one, or lease for a term of years, any or all of the above property, with a number of vacant Lots.
Sept. 6, 1850—52-tf] H. NUTT.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A GOOD comfortable dwelling, situated in the Northern part of town, on Walnut Street, lately occupied by RODERICK MCRAE, Esq. Persons wishing to purchase or rent, can find out the terms by calling on me at my residence. D. SHERWOOD.
July 26, 1850 46-tf

FOR RENT.

THE House at present occupied by Mrs. SWANN. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated at the corner of Front and Dock Streets; contains 12 large airy rooms, a store-room and pantry, and will be put in complete and thorough repair. Has always been used, and is very desirable, as a Boarding House. Apply to
WM. HILL, or
JAMES W. BRADLEY.
Wilmington, N. C., July 19, 1850 45-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his House and Lot in Jacksonville, Onslow county, at present occupied by WM. P. PELLETIER.

The House is a very comfortable residence, with suitable out-buildings, and a large and handsome Lot of ground attached, say about an acre and a half. Possession given on the first day of January, 1851.

ALSO,

A valuable tract of Turpentine Land, containing about 3,500 Acres, lying on the Holly Shelter Road, in the county of Onslow, and adjoining the lands of MORRIS FOY, JOHN JAMES, and others. Persons wishing to purchase valuable Turpentine Land will do well to examine the premises.

Terms made easy. For further information, address the subscriber at Owensville, Sampson county, or GARDNER SHEPARD, Esq., Jacksonville, Onslow county, N. C.
Aug. 23, 1850—50-3m] LOUIS F. CARR.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having purchased the widow's life estate in the Real Estate of the late JARVIS MARBLE, at Sneed's Ferry, Onslow county, offers the entire Plantation for sale. It is considered a very desirable situation, having upon the premises comfortable buildings, including Store House, Wind Mill, &c. It is considered a desirable situation for a Store, a Distillery, and Steam Saw Mill.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to visit the premises and examine for themselves. Possession given on the 15th of November next. JNO. A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 20, 1850 2-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow county, N. C., July 22, 1850.—tf

☞ Fayetteville Observer and Goldsboro' Patriot, copy 4 times and send bills to this office for payment.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Lot and the Buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, about three hundred yards above the Episcopal Church, and now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the Buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.

ALSO.

A variety of Riding Vehicles and Harness of all kinds, made in the neatest manner, and which will be sold low. Persons wishing to procure articles in this line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., May 3, 1850 34-tf

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Harness Horse, gentle and kind, and a Buggy a little worn, will be sold at 90 days credit.

Also, To Hire.

A first rate Cook, Washer, and Ironer, and a small girl about 12 years old, will be hired for the balance of the year.
Apply to PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

IN STORE.—4,000 bushels Turks Island Salt; 700 sacks Salt; 20 hhds. Western Bacon Sides.
For sale by MILES COSTIN.
June 7, 1850 39-tf

Schools.

** Choose rather to leave your children well instructed than rich; for the hopes of the learned are better than the riches of the ignorant."—*Epictetus.*

MADAME CLEMENT'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Wilmington, N. C.

THE next Session of the Institute will commence on the first day of October, 1850.

The various Literary and Scientific Departments, as also those of Languages, Music, and Painting, will be superintended by the principal, aided by a full and competent Board of Teachers.

The Institution will this year be furnished with a Chemical and Philosophical Aparatus; also a Library for the use of the day scholars as well as boarders.

Lectures on Chemistry will be delivered by a gentleman of acknowledged merit, who has been in the habit of lecturing in many of the best Northern Schools.

Prof. Mandeville's series of Reading Books will be introduced in the School, under the special direction of a lady taught by himself. This system, which is very little known here, has been adopted in all the best Schools at the North, and is considered of more practical value, as a means of making correct readers, than any other work of the kind ever published.

Terms for Boarders.

Board and Tuition, per annum.....$184 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano, per session.....$20 00
Use of.....do.....".....".....2 50
Drawing and Water Colors, per session.....10 00
Painting in Oil.....do.....".....".....20 00
Washing.....do.....".....".....9 00
Tuition in French, for the advanced class.....10 00
Tuition " " younger pupils.....7 00

All other Foreign Languages at Professor's charges.

It is expected that each scholar will pay a small charge for Pew Rent, not exceeding $3 50 per annum.

Terms for Day Scholars in First Department.

Tuition in English, per session.....$20 00

In Second Department.

Tuition in English, per session.....$16 00

Extra Charges for Day Scholars.

Pens, Ink, Report, &c., per session.....$1 00
Fuel for the season, (payable in October).....2 00

Other extras the same as for Boarders.

Bills in all cases to be paid in advance.

A deduction of two dollars in each class will be made for day scholars, when there are two or more sisters.

For Boarders a deduction will be made, not only for sisters but for pupils coming together; for two it will be $175 each, and for three $160 only.
Sept. 6, 1850 52-1m

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the 23d of September. The terms of tuition are:

For the lower branches of English, per session.....$6 00
For the higher branches of English, "....".....12 00
For Latin and Greek.....".....".....20 00

Board can be had, in good families, at from $5 to $6 per month.

THOMAS J. WHITAKER, an experienced and popular Teacher, is continued as Assistant. The School being furnished with sufficient apparatus to illustrate the Elementary Sciences, the Teachers are confident of being able to give satisfaction to all that shall patronize the Institution.

It is particularly desired that all the Students who intend entering the School the approaching Session, will be present at the first of the Session.

Richlands, Onslow co., N. C., Aug. 30, 1850 51-3m

TOPSAIL ACADEMY

IS a beautiful and healthy situation, twelve miles East of Wilmington, in an excellent neighborhood, where board may be had for six to seven dollars per month, will commence its second scholastic year on the first day of October next.

Rates of Tuition, per session of five months:

Reading, Writing, Spelling, and first Class in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography.....$7 50
Second Classes of the same, including Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.....12 00
The higher branches of English, Science, Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, including first Classes of Algebra, Latin and Greek. 15 00
Second Classes of the same, with Lectures on the most important subjects.....18 00

Tuition in the Female department the same, with the exception of the ornamental branches, which will be made very reasonable, and determined upon previous to the opening of the School.

President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Sound, Aug. 21, 1850. 50-tf

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.

Medical Department.

THE regular course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be open and ready to receive students by the First of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following

PROFESSORS:

J. CONQUEST CROSS, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Cerebral Physiology, Medical Geology and Mineralogy.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. J. HULCE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
J. A. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. KING, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. MILTON SANDERS, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CLINIQUE LECTURERS.

Medicine—Prof. H. J. HULCE.
Surgery—Prof. R. S. NEWTON.
Anatomical Demonstrator—Z. FREEMAN, M. D.

The fees for a full course of lectures amount to $105. Matriculator's, $5. Demonstrator's Fee, $10. Graduation, $20.

Those desiring further information will please address their letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.

R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Law Department.

Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Law.
Hon. V. D. BARRY, Professor of Commercial Jurisprudence.

TERMS—$50 per Session.

All communications pertaining to this department must be addressed to E. W. M. KING.
Memphis, Tenn., July, 1850.

The Faculties, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and personal acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty constitutes an anomaly in this or any other country—all of them are able lecturers and the best of teachers.

Those who will contemplate our geographical position, and the extent of our population, can have no doubt as to the eligibility of our situation for an enterprise of the kind. As to health, including all seasons of the year, we deny that ANY OTHER CITY HAS MORE.

A common error exists in the minds of many students relative to the place of studying medicine; those who intend practising among the diseases of the West and South should certainly educate themselves at a School whose Faculty are practically acquainted with those diseases.

That the public may be satisfied of the permanency of this school, we feel it our duty to state, that the Trustees and Faculty form a UNIT in action, which augurs well for its future success; and that the peculiar internal organization which connects them, cannot be interrupted.

E. W. M. KING,
[33-12m] President of the Memphis Institute.

COLUMBUS ACADEMY, BLACK CREEK.

THE second session of this Academy will commence on the 15th April, and the managers (Messrs. Bunyan Barnes and James Daniel,) have convinced themselves so far of the practicability of supporting a good School, when under the management of judicious instructors, that they have engaged a young lady of superior classical aequirements to assist Mr. Robinson, under whose management, as Principal, tuition will be imparted in the English and Mathematical branches as usual.

Terms per session of five months.

1st Class—(Including a course up to mercantile Arithmetic).....$5 00
2d do.—(From the first class up to entering on English Grammar).....7 00
3d do.—(Do. with English Grammar).....10 00
4th do.—Logic, Natural Philosophy.....15 00
5th do.—French, Latin, and Greek, each.....12 00
6th do.—Music, with use of Piano.....15 00

Messrs. Barnes and Daniel would call upon their friends in the surrounding counties to come forward and support their efforts to carry the means of instruction to the doors of the humblest of our citizens.

With regard to health, the locality is not surpassed in any part of the State—the neighborhood is highly respectable, and board can be had on very moderate terms.

As citizens of the old North State, every individual is bound to support its name, as well as its claims, in this great confederacy of the Union. The humblest of our citizens may, like Benjamin Franklin, be yet ranked among the noblest of our race, and as we are not aware of how or where the scion may be found amongst us, let us philanthropically lay the means of education upon the broad basis of "goodly numbers at low rates," and make sure of imparting the elements of sound useful intellectual culture.

We conclude the above appeal to the honor, patriotism, and philanthropy of our fellow-citizens of the surrounding counties, hoping that it may not be ineffectual, as its object is the sincere wish and of

BUNYAN BARNES, JAMES DANIEL, } Chairmen Board of Trustees.
Wayne county, N. C., April 6, 1850 31-tf

Schools.

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE.

THE Subscriber will open his school on Wednesday, sixteenth of October, in the ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL HOUSE.

His object is not, at present, to prepare boys for College; but to fit them for the counting room and the active, everyday pursuits of life. For this purpose, he will endeavor to instruct them thoroughly, in the useful branches of an English Education.

Rates of tuition per session of five months; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, and first class in Arithmetic, $ 8 00
Second classes the same including History, Algebra, Natural Philosophy and Elocution, 12 00
The higher classes in Geometry, Chemistry, Astronomy, Trigonometry, Surveying, and Book Keeping, by single and double entry, together with the necessary studies of the second classes. 15 00
Pens, ink, and slate pencils per session, 25
Fuel for the season. 1 00
Vocal music will be a regular exercise of the school, for which no extra charge will be made.

☞ It is very desirable to have scholars entered for the whole year. Parents who prefer it, may do so at the following reduced rates.

FOR ONE YEAR OF TEN MONTHS;

Primary Department $15 00
Second do 23 50
Advanced classes, 28 00
Fuel 1 00

No charges for pens, &c., &c., for pupils by the year.
Oct. 4th, 1850—4-2t. L. MEGINNEY.

WANTED.

A TEACHER is wanted to take charge of the Public School in the Lower Black River District, known as Public School District No. 22. For particulars, apply to
ED. A. HAWES,
JOEL L. MOORE,
ROB'T T. HERRING, } Committee.
September 27, 1850. 3-3t

SEPTEMBER 3d.

RECEIVED at the Book Store this day, the following new works:

The Iron Mask, or, The Adventures of Raoul de Bragelonne, being the final conclusion of "The Three Guardsmen," by Dumas.

Frank Fairleigh, or Scenes in the Life of a Pupil. This is is one of the best stories we ever remember to have read, true to the life, and abounding in wit.

The Deserted Wife, by Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, author of Retribution. This book will suit the ladies.

Mr. Dalton's Legatee: A very nice Woman; by Mrs. Stone.

The Empire City, by Lippard, 2d part.

The Traitor, 2d part.

Annie Merrevale, or The Test of Love.

Short Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.

The Nightingale, or Jenny Lind Songster, 2d part.

Also, the following new works, bound:

Angel Voices, or Words of Counsel for Overcoming the World.

The Angel World, and other Poems, by Philip J. Bailey, author of Festus.

Festus, a Poem, by Bailey.

The Sea-side and Fire-side, by Henry W. Longfellow.

A large assortment of School Books, Stationery, &c. For sale by L. H. PIERCE.

BACON.—3000 lbs. N. Carolin Sides, choice lot: 10 hhds. Western, do. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES

Hotels, &c.

MRS. BLANKS

HAS taken the rooms over Mr. DUPRE'S Apothecary Store, on the North side

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1850.

The Impending Danger—A Practical Proposition.

Let us call the attention of our readers for a short time to the fifth article of the present constitution of the United States, which runs thus:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: *Provided*, That no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the firs and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."—*U. S. Constitution, Art. 5.*

It will be seen that this same fifth article, in prescribing the mode of amending the constitution, invests two-thirds of the members of both houses with the power of proposing any and all amendments or changes in the constitution whatsoever, with only the exceptions provided against in the concluding clauses of the article, viz: that the importation of negroes shall not be prohibited before 1808—that direct taxes shall be laid in proportion to federal numbers—and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. With these exceptions, two-thirds of the members of both houses have a right to propose, and three-fourths of the States to ratify, any amendments whatsoever, even to the establishment of a monarchy or the abolition of slavery. The only restrictions upon this unlimited power of amendment, are, as we have already observed, the provisions in regard to direct taxes and Senatorial suffrage. The limitation in regard to the importation of slaves, expired more than forty years ago.

There are very few indeed, even at the North, who will dare openly to claim any right of interference with the institution of slavery in the States. The time has not yet come for that. Every man, even at the North, who makes any pretentions to common sense, and does not desire to be looked upon as crazy, or a fanatic, is willing to admit that such interference would be manifestly unconstitutional. But what is unconstitutional to-day, may be constitutional to-morrow. The number of slave States is lessening, and the number of non-slaveholding States increasing every session of Congress, and it would require no great effort of prescience to foresee the time when, as events now progress, the number of members from non-slaveholding States will double that from slaveholding States. The Northern, or non-slaveholding section will then have the power, under the 5th article of the Constitution, to *propose* the abolition of slavery as an amendment to the Constitution. To ratify such an amendment would require concurrence of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. That this consideration is calculated to exert an influence upon the admission of States is too plain a proposition to need illustration. The anti-slavery influence predominating in Congress, would have a direct interest in multiplying the number of free States admitted; and at the same time in throwing obstacles in the way of slave States seeking admission. This is the most direct danger to be apprehended from the multiplication of non-slaveholding States. Having once obtained a decided preponderance, and keeping in view an amendment of the Constitution, such as we have already alluded to, that preponderance may be exerted so as to increase itself by the multiplication of free States to such an extent as to give validity to any anti-slavery amendment which they might choose to embody in the Constitution; for this article, as we have already said, imposes no sort of restriction with the exception of the cases specified.

The remedy for this state of things, and the best means of guarding against its ultimate consequences is a specific amendment of the Constitution, placing the subject of slavery and the slave trade between the States upon the same footing with Senatorial representation, and providing that no law of Congress, nor any amendment of the Constitution shall be made abolishing slavery, or in any way interfering with the subject while even one State chooses to retain it. This would take away from the free soilers the hope of ultimately obtaining control of the subject through the Constitution, or any amendment of it; and would, in a great measure, deprive them of all motive for tampering and meddling with it in the District of Columbia and the Territories, in so far as it is well known that the attempt made to exclude slavery from the Territories are only so many blows indirectly aimed at it in the States. Besides, there would be no such motive for the multiplication of free soil States since no preponderance in numbers could give them control of the subject.

As matters now stand, we feel confident that this amendment could be carried through. It is plainly reasonable, and what every northern man will at least pretend to assent to, and it should be pressed forward immediately. A proposition nearly to the same effect was introduced by Mr. VENABLE, during the late session of Congress, but in the noise and confusion of the struggle, it was passed over. After a few years, it is very doubtful whether or not such a thing could be so easily done. "Strike while the iron is hot."

In addition to the motives for immediate action already presented, there is another founded upon considerations of present policy. The time is rapidly approaching when the next Presidential election will form the all-absorbing topic in political circles, and when the support of the South will be eagerly sought after and bid for. If, under such circumstances, the South will only unite in demanding such amendment as the price of its support, it will instantly be conceded, and one of the greatest dangers to our country be thereby removed.

Our Representative.

Since the publication of our last number, we have enjoyed the pleasure of meeting with our worthy representative from this District, Mr. ASHE, who has returned to our midst, after the very protracted session of Congress which has just closed. Mr. ASHE looks as well as the very warmest of his large circle of friends could wish him; a circle which, however large before, has been rendered still larger by the manner in which he has discharged his official duties, and the uniform courtesy and attention which has characterized his intercourse with his constituents, in all cases in which their business with the departments, or other causes, may have led them to Washington City. While attending most assiduously to the duties incumbent upon him as a Southern man and representative, he was equally attentive to the interests of his immediate constituency, as all whose business may have required his services can bear witness.

BOUNTY LAND BILL.—Mr. ASHE requests us to state, that having already received many applications upon the subject of the Bounty Land Bill, recently passed by Congress, he has concluded to attend to all applications for warrants under this law, provided the necessary papers be forwarded to him in Washington City before the 4th of March next. By this means claimants will obtain their warrants free of any trouble or expense at Washington. The papers in this district will please copy for the benefit of those interested.

Texas.

The law passed by the late session of Congress in regard to the boundaries of Texas, is in the form of propositions submitted to the State of Texas, conditional upon their acceptance by the Legislature of that State, on or before the first day of December next. The words of the bill are: "*Provided*, That said agreement by the said General Assembly shall be given on or before the first day of December, 1850."

The Legislature of Texas last month, in extraordinary session, passed a bill *requiring* the Governor to submit any proposition which the General Government might make to Texas to the popular vote. This bill the Governor vetoed, because, in his opinion, it trenched upon his prerogative as a co-ordinate branch of the government, both in *ordering* him to perform a duty which should be left to his own judgment, and also in requiring him, by another provision of the bill, to call the Legislature together upon a certain contingency. His reasons, however, are stated at large in the veto message, which we publish. From more recent advices, however, it would appear that Gov. BELL has resolved, of his own accord, to adopt a course which he would not allow the Legislature to dictate to him, namely: to submit the matter to the popular vote. But whatever the decision of the people may be, the law of Congress requires that the agreement shall be embodied in an act of the Legislature. We have not at hand the constitution of Texas, and are not certain as to the time when the Texan Legislature will meet in regular session, but we believe it will be on the third Monday of November, which will be the 18th. We are not positive. Should the law be so construed as to require the acceptance of Texas to be notified to the Federal authorities on or before the first of December, it will be impossible for its conditions to be complied with; and even should the passage of a bill by the Legislature before that time be considered sufficient, it is hardly probable that such bill will be passed in time. It is more than likely that the course which Texas will pursue will be the submission of a counter proposition to the United States, proposing nearly the same boundaries as those indicated by the Congressional proposition, with this exception, that the thirty-fourth degree of North latitude will be substituted for the thirty-second, as the Southern boundary of New Mexico. The difference which this will make will be comparatively trifling, as regards the extent of territory; only about fifteen thousand square miles; but it is considered important by Texas, as it will give her a natural boundary, and remove the borders of a free State so much the farther. There is little doubt that Congress will accede to this proposition, if made. It may be, though, that the propositions of the General Government may yet be accepted by Texas in time.

California and Texas.

The steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the 3d instant, from Chagres, bringing one hundred and ten passengers, and San Francisco dates to the first of September. Peace has been restored in Sacramento City, leaving the inference, of course, that the report of the city having been burned down was erroneous.

Col. WALTON, the special government messenger to Texas had returned. He says that Gov. BELL intends issuing a proclamation, submitting to the popular vote the proposition submitted to Texas, as soon as Col. LEWIS arrives with the official news of the passage of the boundary bill. The vote will be taken about the first of November. We look upon this as questionable.

Our Book Table.

We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Philadelphia, for a very neat copy of Judge HALIBURTON's inimitable Yankee Stories. It is unnecessary to say a word more in favor of "SAM SLICK."

We have also received from the same publishers, "The Medical Examiner," for October, containing articles which no doubt possess much value to the medical profession. We notice, among other articles, an account of a surgical case from San Francisco. Rather a strange place from which to receive a contribution to medical science.

"The Democratic Review" is also on hand, containing many valuable articles, full of good sound sense and sterling ability. It has also a continuation of "Lally's Campaign," which maintains its graphic interest.

Lastly, GODEY, for November, is along, and the plates are excellent—at least one of them, "The Lord's Prayer," is so—of the others we cannot speak, not having had time to look at them, or to read a word of the contents of the number.

THE DEAF MUTE, published at the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, commenced its second volume on the 6th instant, with a new and beautiful title page. The MUTE now appears in folio instead of quarto form, is very neatly printed, and well conducted by WM. D. COOKE, who has also the superintendence of the Institution.

Terrible Disaster at Sea—Twenty-four Lives Lost.

On the morning of the 4th inst., the steamship *Southerner*, bound from Charleston to New York, had a collision with the barque *Isaac Mead*, bound from New York to Savannah, Geo., by which the latter vessel was sunk, and twenty-four persons drowned. The following account is given of the collision in the Herald of Saturday last, the 5th inst:

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the 4th inst., in lat. 38 39, sounded in twenty-two fathoms water; relieved the wheel; in ten minutes after made a sail on the larboard bow; put the helm hard aport; stopped the engine as soon as possible, and backed strong. when we came in contact; backed clear; stopped the engine, when the vessel went down under our bow, which was less than five minutes from the time of the collision. Hearing the cries of distress in the sea, through the exertions of the crew and passengers, we were able to man three of Francis' life boats, and saved seven of the crew and two passengers, out of thirty three in all.

When we gave up all hopes of finding any more, we turned our attention to our own damage, and found that we had carried away our cutwater, bob stay, and flying jibboom, with the head rails, and had some bad scratches on the bow.

Passengers saved—E. A. Bradley; W. H. Stanton.

Passengers lost—Mrs. Catharine Bradley, of Connecticut; Miss Harriet Grennis; Mrs. Amerit Barnes, of Macon, Ga.; Mrs. Barnard, of Wilmington Island, Ga.; Miss C. Barnard, do.; Master John Barstow, do.; Dr. Maginnis, lady and child, of Savannah; H. Grannis, of Connecticut; Mr. Cornis, of do.; two Messrs. Adams, of London; J. H. Brown, the captain's son.

Officers and crew saved—Capt. R. T. Brown; J. D. Hildreth, 1st mate; C. Smith, 2d do.; J. Franklin, steward; A. McMinn, seaman; H. Bailey, do.; J. Brown, do.

Crew lost—John Smith, Mass; Francis Butler, Savannah, Ga.; James Draper, Dungannon, Ireland; Robert Moore, England; Richard ——, England; Cook, name unknown; James McGowen, 2d do., N. York; Mrs. Bradey, stewardess.

☞The first choice of seats for JENNY LIND's first Concert in Providence, R. I., was sold on the 4th instant for $650. Col. Ross, of the Providence and Worcester Express Company, was the purchaser.—We do not believe that these extravagant prices are bona fide. There is little doubt that BARNUM is at the bottom of the whole affair, which is simply a scheme to attract attention, and excite enthusiasm. BARNUM is *some*.

THE LATEST COMPLIMENT.—At the Westborough (Mass) Cattle Show, last week, was exhibited a Holstein cow called "Jenny Lind," with a bull calf by her side named "Barnum!"

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Cambria.

The British Steamship Cambria, arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 3d inst. She brings fifty passengers, and dates from Liverpool to the 21st, and London to the 20th ult. Her news is of no great importance. We subjoin all that appears of any interest.

It is stated upon the authority of a Paris correspondent of the London Herald, that arrangements are on foot between Spain on the one hand, and England and Holland on the other, by which Spain, on condition of having Cuba guaranteed to her by the joint action of those powers, engages to pay the debt due by her to her English, French and Dutch creditors.

The chief feature of the English news has been the publication of decrees of the Cabinet Synod of Thurles, in reference to educational colleges in Ireland. This Synod, we presume, was a convocation of the Catholic bishops of Ireland, who have decided against the Government Colleges for Ireland upon sectarian grounds, at least so it would appear from the remarks of the Liverpool Chronicle, which is considered in some respects, a Catholic publication. It says:—"This is a mournful announcement, over which the statesmen may well ponder; for the blackness of the past is unredeemed by the slightest hope for the future. This difference of creeds, which it was the object of an enlightened patriotism to heal, by uniting the youth of Ireland, is to continue, it seems, under ecclesiastical sanction, with all its horrid brood of evils—base passions, and personal and sectarian antipathies. The curse of the past is doomed to hang over the land, and a system of education admirably adapted to the requirements of the country is rudely pushed aside by the prejudices of the Irish bishops."

It is proposed to bestow a testimonial of public approbation upon the floggers of Haynau. On the other hand, the Austrians are going to greet him with all sorts of honors, and to raise him to the rank of a Marshal of the Empire.

Some slight skirmishes had taken place between the Danes and the Holsteiners, but without any result, so that things remain in *statu quo*.

From California—A Million in Gold Dust.

The steamship Cherokee arrived at New York on the 5th inst. She left Chagres on the 25th of September, and Kingston, Jamaica, on the 28th. She brings $850,920 on freight, and about $150,000 in the hands of passengers, of whom there are 130.

The troubles at Sacramento City are over, having been settled by the dispersion of the squatters by the citizens and authorities. Four men had been killed in the melee which took place, two on the part of the citizens and authorities, and two on the part of the squatters.

A Squatter meeting had been held at Marysville, at which a series of temperate and dignified resolutions were passed, declaring the intention of the settlers to occupy and cultivate lands, avoiding townships and surveys in which property had been purchased and claimed. They deny the justness and legality of Mammoth land-grants under old titles, but will abide the decision of proper tribunals and laws of the State.

The reports from the mines appears to be conflicting. But little has been done on the Stanislaus river, in the southern mines, while the bars on the Tuolume were spoken of in the most encouraging terms. At the Nashville diggings, the average product per man is from eight to ten dollars per day.—The Northern mines appear to produce even better than formerly. Both the North and Middle Forks of the American River yield a liberal return to the miner.

On the Yuba, about 14 miles from Marysville, a lump of pure gold, *weighing forty pounds*, has been found.

News of the death of President TAYLOR reached California on the 24th of August, and on the 31st, funeral solemnities in respect for the memory of the deceased chief magistrate took place at San Francisco.

The Steamship Georgia, from Chagres, and 7½ days from Havana, arrived at New York on the night of the 6th inst., with the mails from San Francisco, 170 passengers, and $500,000 in gold dust.

There was but little sickness prevailing at Havana at the time the steamer left.

The Governor General of Havana with 5000 troops from Spain, had not yet arrived, but was daily expected.

A grand review of the militia of the Island, by the Governor General, took place on the 23d ult. When the troops were disbanded, they become very indignant at the stringent and ungracious terms which were required of them. A large proportion of their muskets, were in consequence, returned to the armory, totally unfit for use, having been submerged in salt water, and otherwise injured. Cockades which had but recently adorned the brow of the soldier, were, in a number of instances, seen appended to the tails of dogs, and otherwise contemptuously treated.

It is said that upwards of ten millions of dollars per annum will have to be raised to support the additional number of troops, and the other incidental expenses of the Island.

The Georgia brings a full cargo of tobacco, segars, &c., besides upwards of $200,000 in gold, in the hand of passengers.

DELAWARE.—The Democrats have just carried the State of Delaware on the Inspectors' election by a majority of 130.

CORRECTION.—Last week, when noticing Mr. STRONG's contemplated connection with the Goldsboro' *Telegraph*, we were under the impression that he would enter upon the discharge of his editorial duties on the 7th of this month, and so intimated; in this we were mistaken—we should have said the 7th of November, nearly a month ahead.

☞We make copious extracts from our Northern exchanges upon the subject of the Fugitive Slave law recently passed by Congress. We are happy to notice the tone pervading the most respectable papers in regard to this matter. Of course, the feelings of the Northern people are opposed to slavery and the recapture of slaves, but while stating this, they acknowledge the necessity, and inculcate the duty, of obedience to the laws. The extract which we make from the New York Herald, is right up and down to the point, and treats with the contempt they deserve all threats of resistance from niggerdom and its abolition allies. The Philadelphia Bulletin is less manly and open, and by its insidious allusions to Canada, shows plainly its wish to see the law evaded; but, at the same time, it honestly acknowledges the absolute necessity of yielding obedience to it in all cases where it is sought to be enforced. These extracts will be found worthy of attention. Our own private opinion is, that comparatively few of the fugitive slaves *now* at the North—perhaps not more than one-half—will be recovered, especially of those who have been there for a great length of time, but we feel confident that it will put an effectual stop to the evil in *future*:

☞JENNY LIND is expected in Charleston, S. C., some time in December. We hope that Col. MILLER will have all his arrangements made to start an extra boat, as it is almost certain that great (m)asses will go on from Wilmington. *Vive la—John horse.*

Split in the Whig party of New York—Resolutions of the Syracuse Convention.

A Whig State Convention assembled at Syracuse, New York, on the 26th ultimo, for the purpose of making nominations for the different State offices, and, on the 27th, among other resolutions, passed the following, by a vote of 75 yeas to 42 nays:

Resolved, That our thanks are especially due to the Hon. W. H. SEWARD, for the signal ability and fidelity with which he has sustained in the United States Senate those beloved principles of public policy so long cherished by the whigs of the Empire State, expressed in State and County Conventions, as well as in the votes and instructions of our State Legislature—those principles are eminently national and republican, because they are just and equitable.

Resolved, That the admission of California into the Union, as a State, and with a free constitution, meets with our hearty approbation; and as a territorial government is established for New Mexico and Utah, without any prohibitory clause, on the assumption that slavery is excluded by other cause, it is the solemn duty of Congress to extend the Jeffersonian ordinances over these territories on the first indication that slavery or involuntary servitude is likely to be introduced into the territories.

After the vote on the resolutions, Mr. DUER, followed by the Secretaries and 40 delegates, seceded from the Convention, and afterwards organized in RUST's Hotel. A committee of four was appointed for the purpose of drafting an address to the people of the State. The address sets forth the difference of opinion existing between Mr. SEWARD and some others of the New York Whig delegation, and the necessity of avoiding all allusion to the grounds of that difference, to wit: the slavery question, the further agitation of which must result in the most disastrous consequences to the party. It further says, that instead of pursuing this course, the Convention, by its resolutions, has endorsed the sectional course of Mr. SEWARD, and thereby censured the President and all who did not act with Mr. SEWARD on the slavery question. The address winds up with the following call for a new Convention:

CALL FOR THE WHIG CONVENTION.

The whigs of the State of New York, who desire to maintain their connection with the whig party of the United States, and who are opposed to the action of the Convention, recently held in Syracuse, in condemning the course of President Fillmore and his cabinet, and in seeking to renew agitation on the subject of slavery, are requested to elect delegates for a State Convention, to be held in Utica on the 17th day of October inst. Each county will send as many delegates as it is entitled to elect members of Assembly.

COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM DUER, WM. C. HASBROUCK,
FRANCIS GRANGER, DAN'L ULLMAN,
JOHN T. BUSH.

The FILLMORE organs throughout the State have refused to endorse the Syracuse nominations, while the Tribune and other prints of that character are warm in their support. It is impossible to tell what the result of this muss may be; the first one will undoubtedly be that New York will follow the example of so many other States, and return to her national Democratic allegiance, and give a large majority for that party at the ensuing election on the first Monday in next month.

☞The sum of $800, the price asked for Hamlet, the fugitive slave, recaptured by a lady of Baltimore, has been made up by certain persons in New York, and Hamlet has returned to that City.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.—We find that in our notice of the new mail routes in this district, we omitted one to be established between Clinton, in Sampson Co., and Pittsboro', in Chatham county, via Averysboro', in Cumberland county.

SCHOOL MONEY.—It appears from the Governor's statement, that the following counties are entitled to the sums annexed at the Fall Distribution: Beaufort, $993; Bladen $634; Brunswick, $421; Columbus, $334; Cumberland, $1,248; Duplin, $886; Edgecombe, $1,210; Greene, $515; Halifax, $1,246; Hyde, $531; Johnson, $875; Jones, $364; Lenoir, $583; Mecklenburg, $1,496; Martin, $619; Nash, $720; New Hanover, $1,023; Onslow, $712; Pitt, $908; Robeson, $877; Sampson, $988; Wayne, $896.

THE TELEGRAPH.—We understand that a letter has been received in town from the managers of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, expressive of a desire to extend the wires to Wilmington upon the subscription of $6000 by the citizens of the place. Two thousand of this, we learn, will be taken by the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, leaving $4,000 to be raised by individuals, which we have no doubt will be done.

☞On the 5th inst., nine Democratic Clerks, were discharged from the Treasury Department, to make room for nine Whigs. No proscription!

☞Hon. Chester Butler, M. C. from the 11th District of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia on the 5th inst., of typhoid fever.

☞The democrats, at the late election, gained two members of the State Senate in Maryland, but the Feds. have still a considerable majority in that body.

THE WILMINGTON.—The steamboat WILMINGTON having had her old boiler replaced by a new and very superior one, and having undergone a complete overhauling and refitting in every respect, has again taken her place on the line between this place and Charleston. The WILMINGTON has also been handsomely painted, &c., and makes quite a beautiful appearance.

GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN MARYLAND.—At the election held in Maryland, on the 2d inst., the Democrats carried the State, electing their candidate for Governor by a majority of 1525. Another North Carolina triumph, almost. What Southern States *can* the Feds. carry?

NOT A CHILD.—JENNY LIND was born on the 6th of October, 1820, and consequently was 30 years of age on Sunday last. Although well out of her teens, she is still a "child of song."

"LINKED SWEETNESS."—Jenny Lind Sausages are for sale in Boston.

☞The Catholic Arch Bishop of Canada is dead.

☞Some thirty or forty recaptures have already been made under the Fugitive Slave Bill, which seems so far, to work very well.

The Central Railroad.

It seems to be the opinion of many that the Charter of this Road will be forfeited, for this reason, viz: that the *bill* requires $500,000 to be *paid* into the hands of the Company Treasurer before the State will be required to pay anything and before the work can be commenced. That out of the intention of the stockholders to pay only 5 instead of the 50 per cent. will grow inability to do this and the charter be lost.

This the friends of the Road promise to obviate by borrowing the $500,000 for a few minutes, securing the Charter and handing the money back. Or again, some suggest working out the half million before calling on the State for its quota, and then representing the work as the half million paid in.

To those opposed to the State's indebtedness of Two Millions, say they will oppose their interposition. They will suffer no such ruse as sham payment, and if it be proposed to work it out, they will plead a forfeiture of Charter as the work cannot be done in time to secure it, viz: in 3 years.

So we fear that upon the whole the Central Road may at last fail. We ask for light on the subject so as to make our readers feel easy about it. For our part we indeed apprehend serious difficulty in regard to settling the terms of the bill, as it is known many of the members of the next Legislature will be opposed to almost any satisfactory amendments.

Hornets' Nest.

From the Charleston Mercury, of last Monday.
The Wilmington Boats.

The Savannah Georgian of Saturday has the following reply to some remarks which escaped our attention:

"The Editor of the Wilmington Aurora with his characteristic effrontery, makes a most pitiable attempt to sustain the character of the boats on the line between that place and Charleston, against the statements of the passengers as published in the Georgian of the 26th ult.

"The article in the Aurora bears its own contradiction, and we can assure the Editor that it will require more ingenuity than is displayed in his attempt of the 2d inst., to make the *travelling public* swallow such misrepresentation. '*Wind and weather permitting.*' Those who have travelled in the boats all understand the literal translation of this, as far as concerns the Wilmington line, to mean a *smooth sea.*—The insertion was very injudicious on your part, Mr. Editor."

What justification the Georgian has for the not very courteous tone of this paragraph we cannot say, not having seen the Aurora's article. But in regard to the matter, it is certainly far from doing justice. When it is remembered that for ten years the Wilmington Company have kept up their long line of communication without profit to themselves, living on the hope of that gradual increase of business which should at last give value to their stock, it seems to us that they have secured the most perfect right to demand of the public a generous judgment in return,—certainly a just one. It is not true, then, that the condition of the Wilmington boats making their trips, is a "smooth sea." They would make but few, if that were the case. These boats have braved many a storm, and shown their mettle and good management in many hard trials. Moreover, they have met with fewer accidents than any line of boats running the same length of time, that can be named, and in the whole period we believe that not a single life has been lost by them. These facts are of themselves high praise.

It is true that these boats are not of very great power, and consequently, a head wind retards their speed very considerably. But it is only such class of boats that can be employed. Neither the Government nor the travelling public would pay the cost of running powerful sea steamers, and if they would, such vessels would not be adapted to a coast navigation, where reasonable speed requires that the course be kept near the land. Boats of a larger class than those employed by the Wilmington Company we cannot expect will be employed on this route, and it is by no means certain that their introduction would diminish the amount of failures and irregularties.

What the past shows, is that this line is managed with a singularly fortunate attention to the safety of life and property. In regularity it will bear a comparison with the best line of boats on the coast, exposed to the open sea. For ten years the Company has served the public to the best of its ability, with little or no profits to divide among the share holders. Now, considering this, we think a disposition to exaggerate its failures and deprive it of its reputation with the public, is the very last feeling that a generous man would cherish.

STATISTICS OF FAYETTEVILLE.—We have already stated the population of this town, by the present census, at 4,503.—an increase of 218 over the census of 1840. We have further been informed by E. L. Winslow, Esq., the Magistrate on whom was devolved by the Court the duty of taking the Tax List for the town, that

638 persons have filed tax lists.
53 " have failed to file tax lists.

The valuation of Real Estate listed within the Corporation limits, is $504,696.
Unlisted, as far as known, $2,590.
Total, $507,766.

The number of white polls in town, taxable (males from 21 to 45 years of age,) 160.
Free black polls, 27.
Slave polls, (both sexes, from 12 to 50 years of age,) 412.
Number of Gold Watches, 183.
" Silver do. 120.
" Pianos, 44.
" Carriages worth more than $200, 7.
" Dogs, 93.

Dividends and Profits subject to taxation, $17,274 50.
Interest " " $10,882 02
34 persons list Salaries of Fees above $500.
23 persons list Plate above $50 value.

Observer.

Bounty Land Claims.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
October 3, 1850.

The Congress of the United States, at its last session, having in a spirit of justice and liberality passed an act "granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," the President has esteemed it no less a privilege than a duty to adopt all the means in his power to give prompt and efficient operation to this beneficent measure.

I deem it proper, therefore, to announce to those entitled to the benefits of the law, that with his sanction I have caused all the necessary forms and instructions to guide claimants in applying for and obtaining their rights to be prepared, and they are now in the hands of the printer. At the earliest practicable moment copies of these papers will be forwarded to each member of Congress, and to the clerk of the court of every county in the United States.

It will be his purpose to administer the law in such a manner as to make it what Congress designed it to be, a bounty to the *soldier*, and not to agents and speculators.

The forms and the mode of proof have therefore been made as simple as possible, and every facility will be afforded to applicants to establish their just demands. Clerks are now engaged in preparing from the rolls on file certificates of service, in order that those who have not received discharges, or have accidentally lost them, may not be disappointed in obtaining their just reward.

The policy of the law in all its provisions is to discourage speculation in the claims of soldiers. The act provides "that all sales, mortgages, letters of attorney, or other instruments of writing going to affect the title or claim to any warrant herein-before provided for, made or executed prior to the issue, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, nor shall such certificate or warrant, or the land obtained thereby, be in any wise affected by, or charged with, or subject to the payment of any debt or claim incurred by such officer or soldier prior to the issuing of the patent."

In his judgment the *issue* contemplated in the body of the above recited clause of the law is the *issue of the patent*. Consequently all sales, transfers, assignments, and incumbrances of soldiers' land claims, made before the emanation of the patents, are void, and will be disregarded by the Government. Speculators are therefore admonished that they can acquire no rights by purchase which will be recognized by this department.

I feel it to be my duty also to warn the frank and confiding soldier against the arts and devices of agents who will seek to exaggerate the difficulties of obtaining the land in order to enhance their own charges. The evidence of service exists among the archives of the country. In nine cases out of ten, the only proof required will be the identity of the applicant, or of marriage and widowhood, or heirship. These are facts readily proven, and therefore, the difficulties will, in most cases, be merely nominal. And, to remove even these slight obstacles, and to give more full and complete effect to the munificence of the government, I beg leave, respectfully to recommend to the proper authorities of each county and township to employ a suitable agent, at the expense of the county, to supervise the preparation of the applications and proofs of claimants. The ignorant and unwary would thus be protected from imposition, the poor soldiers from burdens they are not able to bear, and the Government from many embarrassments which may result from the awkwardness of incompetent agents.

In conclusion, I desire to say, that great care will be used to guard against undue preference of one class of applicants over others. With this view, at the proper time, a sufficient number of clerks will be employed to issue the certificates with the least possible delay, so that all may have an equal chance of making advantageous locations.

ALEX. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

CAPE MAY AND ITS COST.—It is asserted that the total number of visiters at Cape May during last summer, was seventeen thousand. Putting the expense of each at an average of twenty dollars we have a sum total of three hundred thousand dollars expended in three months in that remote part of New Jersey.

The Bounty Land Bill—Forms for obtaining Bounty Lands.

For the purpose of co-operating with the beneficent policy of the President, the Republic publishes the forms necessary, under the Bounty Land law.—These forms will, with the military rolls, be deposited in the clerk's office of every county. The evidence of service and discharge being thus accessible, together with the forms necessary to verify the claims, the simplest business knowledge, says the Republic, will be sufficient to fill up and forward an application for a warrant, and to direct, if necessary, the location by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The following are the "Instructions and Forms" to be observed by persons applying to the Pension Office for Bounty Land, under the late law of Congress:

In every application for the benefit of the act aforesaid, whether made by the surviving officer or soldier himself, or by his widow or minor child or children, a declaration, under oath, must be made as nearly according to the following forms as the nature of the case will admit.

Such declaration, and all affidavits, must be sworn to before some justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, who must certify the same.

The official character and signature of the magistrate who may administer the oath must be certified by the clerk of the proper court of record of his county, under the seal of the court. *Such certificate must accompany every case.*

In every instance where the certificate of the certifying officer who authenticates the paper is not written on the same sheet of paper which contains the affidavit or other papers authenticated, the certificate must be attached thereto by a piece of tape or narrow ribbon, the ends of which must pass under the official seal, so as to prevent any paper from being improperly attached to the certificate.

The 3d section, in express terms, only provides for the location of a warrant under the law. Thus, the right to *locate* not being given to *an assignee*, the Department may well say that no assignments made prior to location will be recognized.

The 4th section declares all sales, &c., going to affect the title of any *land*, granted or to be granted "prior to the issue," shall be null and void, and expressly declares that the *land located* shall not be charged with or subject to any debt or claim "incurred prior to the issuing of the patent." It thus appears clear that it was the intention of Congress that the claim of the soldier or his heirs should continue free from every kind of incumbrance until after the *issue of the patent*, and thus relieve the Department from all the evils growing out of conflicting claims under alleged assignment.

The object of the law is to confer the right to the land itself on the warrantee or his heirs. After that purpose is effected, it is of course competent for the grantee to dispose of it as he may think proper.

Form of a Declaration to be made by the surviving Officer or Soldier.

STATE OF ——— } ss.
COUNTY OF ——— }

On this —— day of ——, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and ——, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace (*or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes*) within and for the county and State aforesaid, —— aged —— years, a resident of —— in the State of ——, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical —— who was a —— in the company* commanded by Captain —— in the —— regiment of —— commanded by —— in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the 18th day of June, 1812, (*or other war embraced in said act, describing what war;*) that he enlisted, (*or volunteered, or was drafted*) at —— on or about the —— day of ——, A. D. ——, for the term of ——, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of ——, and was honorably discharged at —— on the —— day of ——, A. D. ——, *as will appear by his original certificate of discharge herewith presented,*‡ or by the muster rolls of said company.

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which he may be entitled under the "act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed Sept. 28th, 1850.

(Signature of the claimant.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. And I hereby certify, that I believe the said —— to be the identical man who served as aforesaid, and that he is of the age above stated.

(Signature of the magistrate or other officer.)

Form of a Declaration to be made by the Widow of a deceased Officer or Soldier.

STATE OF ——— } ss.
COUNTY OF ——— }

On this —— day of ——, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ——, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, (*or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes,*) within and for the county and State aforesaid, —— aged —— years, a resident of ——, in the State of ——, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that she is the widow of —— deceased, who was a —— in the company commanded by Captain —— in the —— regiment of —— commanded by —— in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the 18th of June, 1812, (*or other war as the case may be;*) that her said husband enlisted (*or volunteered, or was drafted*) at —— on or about the —— day of ——, A. D. ——, for the term of ——, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of ——, and was honorably discharged at —— on the —— day of ——, A. D. ——, *as will appear by his original certificate or discharge herewith presented* ‡

She further states that she was married to the said —— in —— on the —— of ——, A. D. ——, by one —— a ——, and that her name before said marriage was ——; that her said husband died at —— on the —— day of ——, A. D. ——, and that she is still a widow.

She makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which she may be entitled under the "act passed Sept. 28th, 1850."

(Claimant's signature.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. (Officer's signature.)

Applications by Minor Children.—If any officer or soldier who would be entitled to bounty land under said act, if living, has died, leaving no widow who still survives him, but leaving a child or children under the age of majority at the time of the passage of the said act, such minor child or children are entitled to the same quantity of land that the father would be entitled to if living.

In such case the *guardian* of such minor child or children must make a declaration as nearly corresponding with the foregoing forms as the nature of case will admit. He must state the time of the father's death; the fact that no widow survives him; and must state the *name* or *names*, and *exact age* or *ages*, of his surviving minor child or children.

This declaration must be accompanied by *satisfactory proof* of the father's death, that no widow survives him, of the ages of the minor children, and of his own appointment, by competent authority, as guardian. If there is any *family record* showing the ages of the children, it, or a certified copy of the same, should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it.

* If the claimant was a regimental or staff officer, the declaration must be varied according to the facts of the case.

†If the discharge has been lost or destroyed, the words in *italic* will be omitted, and the facts in relation to the loss of the discharge stated in lieu thereof. If the claimant never received a written discharge, or if discharged in consequence of disability, or if he was in captivity with the enemy, he must vary his declaration so as to set forth the facts of the case.

‡The notes to the preceding declaration are also applicable to this. In some cases it will perhaps be impossible for the widow to state the facts, in relation to her husband's services, with the particularity as to dates, &c., indicated by the above form. In such case she must set forth the facts with as much accuracy as possible. It will be *indispensable* for her to state the Company and Regiment in which he served. If her husband was killed in battle, that fact must be set forth in the declaration.

This declaration must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of the marriage, and of the husband's death. If there is any public record of the marriage, a duly certified copy of such record should be forwarded if possible. If there is no public record of the marriage, but a private or family record, such family record, or a certified copy of the same, should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it. If no public or private record of the marriage exists, or can be procured, that fact should be set forth in the declaration; and in such case, other evidence, such as the testimony of persons who knew the parties in the life-time of the husband, and knew them to live together as husband and wife, and to be so reputed, will be admissible.

☞In no case, however, will the mere statement of witnesses that the claimant *is the widow* of the deceased, be taken as evidence of the marriage; but the witnesses must state the *facts* and *circumstances* from which they derive their knowledge or opinion that she is the widow of the deceased.

A certificate from the clergyman or magistrate who solemnized the marriage is not competent evidence, unless the genuineness of the certificate be proved, and the person who gave it be shown to have been authorized to solemnize marriages.

The Election, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 10 P. M.—The election today passed off quietly. No disturbance or exemplifications of rowdyism. Appearances indicate the defeat of Louis C. Levin in the First Congressional District. This, however, is only an impression.

The polls have just closed, and owing to the large number of candidates, it will doubtless be 4 o'clock in the morning, if not later, before the vote can be counted, and the result definitely ascertained.

Tel. Cor. Balt. Sun.

Up-hill work—chasing balloons, and collecting printer's bills.

Gov. Bell's Veto Message to the Senate,

On returning to that body the Bill entitled "An Act requiring the Governor to submit any proposition that may be made by the Government of the United States to the State of Texas, for the purchase of a portion of her North-Western Territory, to the people.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Austin, Texas, September 4, 1850.

To the Honorable Senate:

GENTLEMEN—A bill entitled "an act requiring the Governor to submit any proposition that may be made by the Government of the United States to the State of Texas, for the purchase of a portion of her north-western Territory, to the people, and which orignated in the Senate, has been submitted to me, and after considering it with entire deference to your Honorable Body, it is with unfeigned regret that I feel myself constrained by an imperious sense of duty, and by a high regard for the honor, consistency, and integrity of the State over which I have been called to preside, to return it without my approval.

The bill, by its phraseology, evidently intends to *command* the Executive to do an act which to some extent, it seems to me, ought to require the exercise of Executive discretion. A proposition might be made by the Government of the United States, (and who can now doubt the possibility of such an occurrence, since honorable United States Senators declare from their places that there are considerations beyond the Constitution,) which would be so offensive in its terms, or insulting in its character, as to render it an act of degradation on the part of the State, to entertain or listen to it for a moment; and yet, by the terms of this bill, the Executive would be required to go through the solemn and degrading mockery of submiting it to the voice of the whole people, although he might convinced it would not meet the approbation of a single man imbued with the ordinary feelings of true patriotism. Whether it be competent for one branch of the Government to *order* another, and co-ordinate branch, to do an act which necessarily implies the exercise of a most delicate discretion, is a question which I will not now discuss, or present for discussion: but I may be allowed to say, that some room might be left for the exercise of judgment on the part of that officer to whom the whole people have confided, in a great degree, the interest and integrity of their State. The present Executive of Texas, impressed with a proper humility, is as little disposed as any human being to arrogate to himself the exercise of powers which have not been conferred upon him by the constitution and laws of the land, and he thinks he may appeal to his convocation of the Legislature in its present extraordinary session, as an evidence of this fact; but still, while disposed to confine himself within the legitimate sphere prescribed to him, he regards it as his duty not to give his assent to a departure from it on the part of a co-ordinate branch, and he believes he would be doing so by giving his assent to the bill now under consideration.

Had any proposition been made, or were any to be made, by the Federal Government to this State, which was not degrading or insulting in its terms, and in which the people of the State possessed an interest, the Executive would most unquestionably have taken the proper steps to have submitted it to them for approval or rejection, without the *command* of the Legislature, but he could not consent, even with that command, to submit a degrading proposition, or one at which the patriotism and moral sense of the community would revolt.

But, if this objection to the bill did not exist, there is another, which, to my mind, is insuperable. The fifth section of the third article of the constitution limits the Legislature to biennial sessions, and this provision can be departed from only in conformity with the terms prescribed by the eighth section of the fifth article of the same instrument, which gives to the Executive, and to him only, the power to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions.—The necessity which would require an extraordinary convention of the Legislature, must therefore be judged and determined by him alone. This bill takes that power of judging from him, and without permitting him to exercise any discretion on the subject, it requires him imperatively to convene the Legislature in the event of the happening of a contingency; and if the Legislature can do this, it can wholly subvert and put at nought the constitutional provision which limits their assembling to biennial sessions. If it has the power to order the Governor to convene them in any case, out of the regular time prescribed by law, it would have equal power to order him to convene them at stated intervals of three, six, or twelve months, as their inclinations or supposed views of the interest of the Government might dictate; and thus instead of there being but one session of the Legislature in each two years, as the constitution prescribes, the number of sessions would only be limited by legislative discretion. This feature in the bill is, therefore, to my mind, wholly inadmissible, as I regard it as being in direct conflict with the constitution.

The duty of the Executive, then, in relation to calling the Legislature in extraordinary session having been prescribed by the constitution, any legislative interference will have the effect of removing the barrier judiciously placed there for the purpose of restraining, in a salutary manner, the action of the different departments of the Government, each within its proper limits, thereby disturbing the harmony and good understanding which should always exist in conducting the affairs of the State. I am, therefore, constrained to return the bill to the Senate, in which it originated, without my signature.

(Signed) P. H. BELL.

Proclamation.

By John Anthony Quitman, Governor of the State of Mississippi.

Whereas, the people of Mississippi have repeatedly, in public meetings, in popular conventions, and by Legislative resolves, claimed and asserted their equality of right with the other States of this Union, in and to the free use and enjoyment of the territory belonging in common to these United States; and have frequently and publicly declared that fixed determination, at all hazards, to maintain these rights, so essential to their freedom and equality.

And whereas, By recent acts of Congress, the people of Mississippi, in common with the citizens of all the slaveholding States, have been virtually excluded from their just rights, in the greater portion, if not all, of the vast and rich territories acquired from Mexico in the late war; and thus, by unjust and insulting discriminations, the advantages and benefits of the Federal Union, have been denied to them.

And whereas, the abolition, by Congress, of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and other acts of the Federable Government, done and threatened, leave no reasonable hope that the aggressions upon the rights of the people of the slaveholding States will cease, until, by direct or indirect means, their domestic institutions are overthrown: Now, therefore, that the proper authorities of the State may be enabled to take into consideration the alarming state of our public affairs, and, if possible, avert the evils which impend over us: that the State may be placed in an attitude to assert her sovereignty, and that the means may be provided to meet any and every emergency which may happen:

I, John A Quitman, Governor of the State of Mississippi, exercising the powers in me vested by the Constitution, do hereby convene the Legislature of this State, and do appoint Monday, the eighteenth day of November, next, for the meeting of both Houses at the Capital in Jackson, the seat of government of this State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the city of Jackson, the 26 of September, A. D. 1850, and of the sovereignty of Mississippi, the thirty-fourth.

By the Governor:
Jo. BELL, Secretary of State.

J. A. QUITMAN.

The New York Tribune has published a review of the business done in ship building in that vicinity since the 1st of January last. Since that date there have been launched 37 vessels, with a tonnage of 42,155 tons. Of this number, 12 were ocean steamships, 13 were first class packet ships, 3 were clipper ships, intended for the China trade, 7 were river steam boats, 1 brig and 1 schooner. There are now on the stocks 12 ocean steamers, 5 river steamboats, 2 propellers, with a total steam tonnage of 21,900 tons; 3 packet ships, 4 clipper ships, 2 schooners, 1 sloop, and 2 lighters, with an aggregate tonnage of 9,300 tons. The vessels launched since January 1, and those on the stocks at present, sum up a grand total of 73,255 tons. This shows at what a rapid pace the mercantile marine of the U. S. is increasing.—*Alex. Gazette.*

A robust countryman meeting a physician, ran to hide behind a wall; being asked the cause, he replied; "It is so long since I have been sick, I am ashamed to look a physician in the face."

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

A Word of Caution.

Under the head "SECESSION AND DISUNION," the *N. O. Delta* of the 25th ult., utters some truths which we think should be taken into sober consideration by those who think the State of Georgia can pursue no course with honor or safety short of immediate seccession.

The following is a portion of the article:

The Columbus Times, edited by a son of the late distinguished John Forsyth, says.

"Our own opinion is before our readers. We believe the issue is *disunion* or *abolition*, and the only effectual remedy the case admits of, is for the Southern States immediately to go out of a Government that has not only failed to *protect* their *property*, but has become the aggressive robber of it. Other men, as truely devoted to the South as we are, may differ with us."

There are other papers in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, which hold the same sentiments.—Now, that the utterers of these sentiments are honest in their opinions, and that there is much truth in their averment of injustice to the South, we freely admit, but have these gentlemen ever reflected on the utter impossibility of secession or disunion, upon their own assumption of its practicability and desirableness, when the people of the South themselves are divided,—bitterly and irreconcilably divided on that question, as well as on the measure which has suggested the necessity of a resort to such a remedy? How can you secede, when one-half of your own people are opposed to you? The Union might be divided, but States, districts, counties towns, and families, can't be divided? Then, too, with what propriety can you consider the passage of the Compromise bill, as a justifiable cause for secession, when one half of your own people deemed that measure a just and proper one? Had the South maintained a united, solid front on this question, its demands would have been conceded. The North has never been able to stand against the South when united. It is only by our divisions and differences that they conquer. Here, then, lay the cause of our defeat, and until it is removed, until our people are made united and harmonious, it is vain to hope that we can either triumph in the Union, or exist out of it.

It is unreasonable—we may say arrogant for those Southern Rights editors, who take extreme ground on this question to drive from them the sympathies of others "*as truly devoted to the South*," and as determined not to be ranked among the submissionists, by presenting immediate secession as the sole remedy, and saying you must come up to this measure or do nothing.

We are not among those who consider *secession* the only alternative to SUBMISSION.

There are thousands, and tens of thousands of true Southern Rights men, who will vote at the election in November for the candidates to the Convention, men brought out by the Southern Rights Party, who are not ready to adopt SECESSION as the remedy.—Many, convinced that ultimately the South must secede in order to protect her remaining rights, and who believe a Southern Confederacy more desirable as a matter of interest, of prosperity to the South, are yet also convinced that in the present state of opinion it would be bad policy for Georgia to secede immediately from the Union and would now oppose it.

Neither the Disunionist papers of Georgia, nor the submission papers have a right to force this alternative upon the people.

The Convention may, in its wisdom, devise a course, and invoke the potential arm of State sovereignty for its execution, short of secession, which may meet the emergency.

Secession is not the work of a day, and should not be consummated by the simple vote of a State Convention. Other Southern States are interested, and should be consulted in such a proposition.

So grave a step as secession should not only be the result of a general acquiescence in its propriety, its advantages, or its necessity, but should be one of great deliberation and preparation. We do not mean prepartion of cannon and musquetry, of balls of powder, of fleets and armies, for we look upon these as unnecessary. Secession will be peaceable when it does take place. When one State resolves to go out of the Union, it would be madness for the remainder to attempt to keep her in by force. It would be a vain effort: it would produce wide spread civil war without the possibility of ever binding together again the kroken fragments in the peaceful bonds of Union. It *might* result in subjugation of one section to another. It could never result in a Union of equals.

No. The preparation we speak of should be that by legislation, in anticipation of the new relations into which the people were to enter. Sudden secession would produce a temporary revulsion in all the business effairs of life, which would make the Southern people sick of the change long before the time could arrive at which they would begin to reap its advantage or feel the benefit of its security to their property, and their domestic institutions.

Let the aim of the Southern man in Georgia, smarting under the wrongs inflicted in his section, and aiming for effectual redress, devote his energies to the formation of a great Southern Rights Party, which shall embrace in its ample folds all those who feel that the South has been wronged—who feel that she may again be wronged, insulted and degraded by a strong, determined and selfish anti-slavery majority in Congress, unless she adopts for herself and through the inherent sovereignty of her people acting by States, new "guards for their future security."

Fulton's First Steam Voyage.

Twenty years since, more or less—for I cannot fix the date with more certainty—I formed a travelling acquaintance, upon a steamboat upon the Hudson river, with a gentleman who, on that occasion, related to me some incidents of the first voyage of Fulton to Albany, in his steam boat, the Clermont, which I have never met with elsewhere. The gentleman's name I have lost; but I urged him at the same time, to publish what he related: which, however, so far as I know, he has never done. I have several times repeated the facts as they were told to me, and have been often requested to secure them from oblivion by giving them to the press.

I chanced, said my narrator, to be at Albany on business, when Fulton arrived there, in his unheard of craft, which every body felt so much interest in seeing. Being ready to leave, and hearing that this craft was to return to New York, I repaired on board and inquired for Mr. Fulton. I was referred to the cabin, and I there found a plain, gentlemanly man, wholly alone, and engaged in writing.

Mr. Fulton, I presume.

Yes, sir.

Do you return to New York with this boat?

We shall try to get back, sir.

Can I have a passage down?

You can take your chance with us, sir.

I inquired the amount to be paid, and after a moment's hesitation a sum, I think six dollars, was named. The amount in coin, I laid in his open hand, and with his eye fixed upon it, he remained so long motionless that I supposed there might be a miscount, and said to him, is that right, sir? This roused him as from a kind of reverie, and as he looked up at me, the big tear was brimming in his eye and his voice faltered as he said, excuse me, sir; but memory was busy as I contemplated this, the first pecuniary reward I have ever received for all my exertions in adapting steam to navigation. I would gladly commemorate the occasion over a bottle of wine with you, but I am too poor, even for that, just now; yet I trust we may meet again when this will not be so.

The voyage to New York was successful, as all know, and terminated without accident.

Some four years after this, when the Clermont had been greatly improved, and her name changed to the North River, and when two other boats, namely, the Car of Neptune and the Paragon had been built, making Mr. Fulton's fleet three boats regularly plying between New York and Albany, I took passage upon one of these for the latter city. The cabin, in that day, was below; and as I walked its length, to and fro, I saw I was very closely observed by one I supposed a stranger. Soon, however, I recalled the features of Mr. Fulton; but, without disclosing this, I continued my walk and awaited the result. At length, in passing his seat, our eyes met, when he sprang to his feet, and eagerly seizing my hand, exclaimed, I knew it must be you, for features have never escaped me; and although I am still far from rich, yet I may venture that bottle, now. It was ordered; and during its discussion, Mr. Fulton ran rapidly but vividly over his experience of the world's coolness, and sneers, and of the hopes, fears, disappointments, and difficulties that were scattered through his whole career of discovery, up to the very point of his final, crowning triumph, at which he so fully felt he had at last arrived.

And in reviewing all these, he said, I have again and again recalled the occasion and the incident of our first interview, at Albany; and never have I done so without its renewing in my mind, the vivid emotion it originally caused. That seemed, and still does seem, to me, the turning point of my destiny—the dividing line between light and darkness, in my career upon earth: for it was my first actual recognition of my usefulness to my fellow men.

Such, then, were the events coupled with the very dawn of steam navigation—a dawn so recent as to be still recollected by many—and such as Fulton there related them, were the early appreciations, by the world, of a discovery which has invaded all water, causing a revolution in navigation which has almost literally brought the very ends of the earth in contact.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

First Arrest under the New Fugitive Slave Bill—Great Excitement.

Our readers will find in another column a full account of the arrest, examination, and reclamation of a negro named James Hamlet, a fugitive slave from the State of Maryland. About two years ago, Hamlet ran away from his owner, and fled to New York, where he resided, as we learn, for the past two years. Under the Fugitive Slave bill he was taken into custody, at the instance of his owner. His identity, and the fact that he was the property of the claimant, were proved, and an order was issued by the United States Commissioner directing him to be given up to the attorney of the owner. The proceedings occupied but a very few hours—the legal demands of the plaintiff were granted, and the provisions of the bill recently passed by Congress were complied with.

This is the first arrest that has taken place under the Fugitive Slave bill, and we have no doubt that it will not be the last. The bill will be taken advantage of by many other Southern people, whose negroes were enticed or have ranaway from their employers within a few years. As might have been expected, the recapture and arrest in this case caused a great commotion throughout the city, especially among the colored population, and the ultra abolition fanatics, who set all laws at defiance, and whose existence would be a void, if slavery did not exist. There is reason to believe that the former will combine for the purpose of resisting the law, and it is not improbable that some of the latter will co-operate with them. Serious disturbances may therefore be the result, but the law must be vindicated, and it will be vindicated and upheld by all good citizens. Our colored population may attempt a breach of the peace, but if they do so, they know full well the penalty which they will incur, and the punishment which will assuredly be meted out to them.

While we regret the necessity which existed for the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill, we are pleased to see the promptness with which it was carried out in the case to which we refer, because it is an earnest to our Southern citizens that the compromises of the constitution, and the laws enacted under them, will be respected by all good men in the Northern States, especially in New York. Notwithstanding the bad name, fame, and credit attaching to the Van Burens, Greeleys, Sewards, and Weeds of this State, the mass of the people are as sound as they ever were on the question of slavery, and are as determined as they ever were that justice shall be done to the South whenever occasion requires it. They are a law and order loving people, and devotedly attached to the union of these States as it is. They wish to preserve harmony with the South; and in their endeavors to do so, they will see that the South shall have no reason to complain of their non-fulfilment of their duty.

We see by our exchanges that the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill created a great excitement in Pittsburgh, in which city it has always been understood there is a large number of fugitive slaves, and that many of them made forced marches to Canada in consequence. We understand that there are upwards of a hundred in this city, the majority of whom will no doubt follow the wake of those of Pittsburgh. As the law is imperative, and must be obeyed by our judicial officers, we may expect to hear of some exciting news in different Northern and New England States, in the reclamation of fugitive slaves. Its operation will tend, in a great measure, to quiet the abolition fanatics of Boston and other places in New England. We allude to the gentlemen and to the philanthropists in petticoats, who once a year enact the farce of trampling upon the constitution, and resolving a dissolution of the Union. Those persons have now an opportunity of resisting the Fugitive Slave bill, and of carrying a portion, at least, of their many threats into execution.

We shall see whether they will be true to their word. On an other occasion we will take the trouble of defining the penalty and punishment provided by law for such persons as interfere with United States officers in the discharge of their duties, for the information and edification of those ultra philanthropists.

N. Y. Herald.

The Fugitive Slave Bill.

It is evident, from the tone of the newspapers generally, that this bill has excited the most intense excitement among the colored population of Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, and other northern States. Aware as we were of the large number of fugive slaves in the North, who, protected partially by public opinion, defied their masters, we were ignorant that so very many had settled among us, in violation of the spirit of the federal constitution.—The stringency of the late law, however, has alarmed the fugitives, and vast numbers consequently are leaving us for Canada. In many cases the imperilled slaves, and their colored friends, threaten to resist the law. But however hard it may be for them, after once having lived in a state of freedom, to return to slavery, any attempt to oppose the law cannot but prove disastrous to them in the highest degree. We see but one resource for these fugitives, and that it does not become us to recommend: it is to fly secretly to Canada. The free white citizens of the North are bound, by every legal and honorable tie, to deliver them up to their masters; but we know sufficient of northern sentiment to be aware that this is always an unpleasant, and sometimes even a repulsive duty. It is the wish of all citizens here to stand neutre, whenever that is possible, between the master and the slave. It is hard for the owner to be deprived of his property, and it is hard for the fugitive, especially if he has married here, to be carried back to bondage. But, if the slave tarries in our midst, we have no resource except to surrender him. To talk of an armed resistance is madness. The fugitives have but two roads open to them—either to return to bondage, or fly to Canada. No colored man who has ever been a slave is safe in remaining. If he does, he tempts fate, and may yet find himself on a slave plantation.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

Being in Love.

The epoch of being in love, notwithstanding all, is the most agreeable in the whole course of life.—The soul has then no craving to gratify. Existence is at its highest premium, for it is then we are furthest from indifference. He who is in love cherishes life, and but enjoys it the better for little drawbacks in other affairs, which only heighthen love's relish when we return to it. It is a better and pleasanter thing than money getting, or courtship, or sullen study, or maddening ambition, or a thousand grasping desires that engross us wholly without our feeling satisfied; being in love is participated with another, and therefore is a more social pleasure. The romantic tinge which often colors our conduct is agreeably characteristic: it increases the attraction and confers a hallowed charm upon the passion.—Being in love is a restraint upon evil feelings—a situation favorable to virtue. The love of woman is a correction of our perverse natures, and, while its season lasts, always mends the heart. Let an unbiassed and discriminating *centenaire* answer, what part of life he could look back upon with the most kindly feelings—what portion of his departed years he most cherished in his remembrance—and he will doubtless answer the time when he was in love.—The memory of that delicious season—its little adventures, hopes, fears and enjoyments, always come over us with a rush of pleasing warmth—a sunbeam piercing the clouds of departed time, and irradiating for a moment our tottering steps and gray hairs.—Being in love mingles us with the better things of life—keeps beautiful forms perpetually before the eye—gives us pleasing dreams—elevates the spirits—exalts our views. It tempers our harsher dispositions with the gentleness of beauty—subdues our proudest pretentions to the government of tears and carresses, of mildness and persuasion. He who has never been in love is a miserable blockhead, who is ignorant of the highest joy this distempered life possesses for mortals. Being in love is, in fact, a sort of millenium far above all life's other good. I would desire no better state than that of being in love a thousand years; and I would demand the temperament of youth from seventeen to twenty-five for the above space of time, and all its ardent susceptibility to heighten my long lesson of innocence and happiness.

N. CAROLINA BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—The next Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention and the Societies connected with it, will be held in the town of Louisburg, Franklin county, N. C., commencing on Thursday before the third Sabbath in October next.

The Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College will hold meetings during the session of the Convention. A general attendance is earnestly solicited.

Churches, Trustees, or individuals, where their representatives cannot attend, will please remit the amounts intended for the Convention or either of the Societies by mail, directed to Elder James S. Purify, Treasurer of the Convention at Forestville or Louisburg, N. C.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER,
Rec. Sec. of the Convention.

Milton, N. C., Aug. 28th, 1850.

COL. ROSS, THE $650 MAN.—Col. Ross has long been favorably known as the proprietor of Ross's Providence and Worcester "Xpress"—as he phonographically spelled it. He is also distinguished for his eccentricities, for his long peaked boots, for the the miniature low wheeled chaise in which he transacted Xpress business, for his little three minute horse which drew the chaise and gloried in it, for his Jehulike driving, his energy and industry which gained him the "mint drops" with which he bought the *six hundred and fifty dollar ticket!* the largest price ever paid for a concert ticket on the habitable globe! America has the pleasure, New England the honor, Rhode Island the glory, and Providence the extacy, of possessing the fortunate hero who did the achievement!—*Boston Chronotype.*

THE REAL THING!—We have heard that a musical amateur, being present in a room where Jenny Lind was the "mark of all observers," saw a fly alight upon her cheek. Jenny brushed it off. The gentleman's eye followed the fly till he saw it alight on a window; there he captured it; and pouring from his snuff-box its contents, he put the fly therein, raised the box to his lips, and then reverentially placed it in his bosom! The buzz of that fly was sweeter than a flageolet.—*Boston Post.*

COTTON TRADE OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.—The first steam engine was erected in 1792; in 1793, the first power looms were introduced from England, and in 1794, 40 looms were set up at a place called Milton; in 1831, there were 15,137 power looms in the city, and at the present moment, 1850, there are twenty-five thousand, which average six hundred and twenty-five thousand yards of cloth per day.

There are one million eight hundred thousand spindles running, and the cotton consumed amounts to forty-five million of pounds, or one hundred and twenty thousand bales.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.—10 Loafers make 1 Grog Shop;
1 Grog Shop makes 50 Drunkars;
50 Drunkards ruin 50 Families;
50 Ruined families fill 1 Poor-house and Jail;
1 Poor-house and Jail makes 1 great bill of costs;
1 Great bill of costs make one poor town;
1 Poor town drains the County Treasury;
1 Bankrupt County is a great State tax;
1 Great State tax drains the National Funds.

Rhode Island.—The Providence Journal gives census returns from 284 towns in that State, which give a total population of 81,240. In 1840 the population of the same towns was 67,167, thus showing an increase of 14,073 in ten years, or about 21 per cent.

A GEM.—What a delightful glow of sensibility touched the author's mind as the following "little wee drop of the soul" underwent the process of chrystalization! It is from Dicken's "Dombey,"—It reminds us of some of the best sayings of Sterne's "Uncle Toby."

"She died," said polly, "and was never seen again, for she was buried in the ground where the trees grow."

"The cold ground!" said the child, shuddering again.

"No! the warm ground," returned Polly "where the ugly seeds are turned into beautiful flowers and where good people turn into bright angels and fly away to Heaven."

FASTIDIOUS.—"Barber, I think this towel has been in use long enough."

"It has been used more than six weeks, and no one ever found fault with it before."

MARRIED.

In Bladen county, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. SHAW, Mr. THOMAS J. JONES, to Miss LUCY J. ANDRES, daughter of the late Col. SAMUEL ANDRES.

In this county, on the 6th inst., by J E. BUNTING, Esq., Mr. STEPHEN DALE, to Miss MARTHA BRYAN.

At Masonborough Sound, on the 3d inst., by JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq., Mr. EPHARAIM WESSCOTT, to Miss ANN MARIA, daughter of ALEX. C. HEWLETT, deceased.

In Fayetteville, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. J. DEPO, Mr. JONATHAN CARTER, to Miss DICY HILBURN, daughter of JAS. HILBURN, Esq.

DIED.

In Fayetteville, on the 24th ult., JOHN LOFTHOUSE, son of Mr. ROBT. R. ROBINSON, aged 1 year and 3 months.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 2d inst., Mr. CALVIN DAVIS.

At Cherry Grove, Bladen county, on the 13th inst., Mr. JOHN CROMARTIE, aged 76 years and 6 months.

In Fayetteville, on the 26th ult., Mrs. JANE CAMPBELL, in the 68th year of her age.

Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 8.—The principal sales of Cotton the past week were at 12¼. On Saturday the article advanced, and sales were made at 12¾ to 12¾. Flour has advanced, and in demand at 5¼ to 6. Corn scarce at 65 to 70. Bacon dull at 8¼ to 9.—*Obs.*

NEWBERN, Oct. 8.—Turpentine, $2 a $2 50; Scrape, $1 25; Tar, $1 35; Corn, $3; Bacon, 8 a 9 cents.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—Flour, $4 75. Wheat, red, 98 cents a $1 03; white, $1 08 a $1 10; ordinary to good, 90 a 98 cts. Corn 60 a 62c. Oats, 32 a 37c. Rye, 63 a 65c. No change in Groceries or Provisions. Whiskey, 27 a 28c. per gallon.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 6 P. M.—Flour, $4 75 a $4 81¼. Corn meal, $3. Wheat, $1 a $1 03 for red, and $1 08 a $1 10 for white. Corn, 62 a 65c. Oats, 36 a 41c. Mess Pork, $11 a $11 18, and prime $8 87 a $9. Lard, 7¼ a 7¾c. Rice 3¾c. per lb. Whiskey, 27¼c. per gallon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 6 P. M.—Flour $4 50 a $5 12½. Corn Meal $3 18. Rye Flour $3 18 a $3 25. Wheat $1 16.—Corn 64 a 65c. Oats 38 a 44c. Rye 70c. Pork $10 70.—Lard 7¼ a 7¾c. Whisky 27¼ a 27¾c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5th.—Naval Stores.—Turpentine is quiet at our quotations. The only sales we have to notice, are 300 bbls. Wilmington common rosin, at $1 30, afloat; 700 North County, $1 25; 150 bbls. Tar in order, $2, delivered; 650 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 32 a 33, cash; and 33, 60 days; and 800 White Rosin, $2 a $2 25 per 280 lbs. Liverpool, Sept. 21.—Tar and Turpentine, no sales; Common Rosin in fair demand. Spirits Turpentine small supply.

California Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT. 1.—Lumber is dull; the demand being only for immediate consumption. There have been large receipts by boats.

Boots and Shoes.—Prices have declined.

Candles continue in active request.

Coffee.—The market is well supplied.

Cotton Goods and Clothing.—Prices continue to decline.

Flour.—Market quiet, with small sales to the trade.

Molasses steady. In Sugars a brisk demand. Tobacco market dull. Teas are scarce and advancing.

Foreign Markets, per Steamer Cambria.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 21.—The advices from America by the steamers Atlantic and Europa produced great excitement in the Cotton market, and prices immediately advanced ¼d per pound, with large transactions.

The Atlantic's news having confirmed the reported injury to the growing crops, the market closed on Friday with great firmness, at an advance of ¼d. on all common and middling qualities, and ⅛ a ¼ advance on the better descriptions of American. The official quotations for fair Orleans is 8¼; Mobile 8; Middling Orleans 7¼: Mobile do. 7¼. The business for the week is estimated at 66,920 bales, of which speculators took 26,030 bales, and exporters 6,650 bales. The American descriptions sold were 15,790 bales Uplands, at 5¼ to 8¼d.; 29,740 do. Orleans, at 6¼ to 10¼d., and 5,490 Mobile. The stock in port is now 451,000 bales, against 659,000 bales the same time last year.

Breadstuffs—There has been a decline of one to two cts. per bushel in wheat.

The flour market was steady, while the prices of American and Canadian remained unchanged; quotations being the same as per the previous steamer.

Indian Corn was inactive, with sales of yellow at 27s, and 27s 6d a 28s per quarter for white.

Provisions—There was a moderate demand and at rather easier rates. Pork meets more ready sale. Bacon in good demand at full prices. Shoulders, fine most sought for.—Hams in request at reduced rates. Small sales of Lard at 34s.

Glasgow—Pigs, Gibbs and Ceylon Coffee has advanced 2 a 3 shillings per cwt., while Jamaica does not participate in the in the advance. Native Ceylon is quoted at Liverpool at 43s., and at London on Friday 42s. 9d. for good to ordinary.

Teas—Greens and blacks very inactive, and previous prices hardly supported. At London on Friday a slight reduction was established, and sales were to a fair extent.

Sugars—A large business was doing at Liverpool and London, at an advance of 6d. to 1s. Molasses closed firm.

Naval Stores.—Tar and Turpentine no sales. Common Rosin was in fair demand, at 3s. to 3s. 1d. per cwt. Spirits Turpentine in small supply at an advance.

Rice—Low to fine qualities 15s. 9d.

Wool was firm, and in good demand. The woolen trade continues brisk everywhere.

Mackin & Jones, in their circular of Friday, report a fair, steady business during the week in Flour and Wheat, on the spot and to arrive, and that each fully maintained previous prices—the market closing with an upward tendency. It is proper to observe, however, that other authorities do not give quite so encouraging a view of the market.

HAVRE, Sept. 17.—The produce market generally was firm, particularly for coffee, which and experienced a considerable advance. Sugars were improving in demand and better prices obtained. Lard was wholly neglected. Rice—151 tierces Carolina at 27 a 28-75.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Advices from Havre to the 19th, state that on the arrival of the Europa's news, 400 bales were sold at an advance of 4 to 5c. per lb., and the market closed with much firmness.

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	$ 9½	a $	10
Middlings,	7	a	7½
Shoulders,	6½	a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	8
Western,	4	a	6½
BEANS, per bush.			
White,	65	a	70
BEES WAX,			
Per pound,	18	a	20
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	20	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	12 50	a	14 00
Do. Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	3 00	a	4 00
CORN,			
Per bushel,	68	a	75
Meal, bush.,	80	a	85
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	12½	a	13
St. Domingo,	11	a	11½
Laguyra,	12	a	13
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	12½	a	14
Sperm,	37½	a	50
Adamantine,	28	a	30
EGGS, per dos.,	16	a	23
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	35
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	6 50	a	8 00
Fayetteville,		a	
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,		a	
Eastern,		a	
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	8½	a	9
Western, nom.	7½	a	8
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,		a	75
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	00	a	
Wide do.		a	
Scantling,		a	
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	30	a	34
Gin,	30	a	35
Whiskey, rec.		a	
Do. N. O. do.		a	30
Do. Old Nick,	00	a	75
Apple Brandy,	35	a	40
Peach do. none	a		00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
West Indies,	21	a	22
New Orleans,	00	a	00
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1,	0 00	a	11 00
No. 2,	0 00	a	10 00
No. 3,		a	6 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,		a	
NAILS, per lb.,	4	a	5

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.		
Yellow Dip,	2 12½	a	2 15
Virgin Dip,		a	
Hard,		a	
Tar, none,	0 00	a	
Pitch,	0 00	a	1 00
Rosin, No. 1,		a	
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3,		a	90
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00	a	26
Varnish, per gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	1 00	a	1 40
Linseed, N C.,	80	a	85
Neats Foot,	00	a	0 00
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,	0 00,	a	0 00
Black Eye,		a	
Cow,		a	70
PORK, per barrel.			
Nor. Mess,	12 00	a	12 50
Do. Prime,	10 50	a	11 00
Fresh, per lb.,	0	a	0
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl.,	0 00	a	2 00
Sweet, bush.,	62	a	75
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	12½	a	25
Do. dead,	00	a	00
Turkeys, live,		a	
Do. dead,		a	
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, cask,	3 50	a	
Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
SAL-T, per bushel.			
Turks Island,	20	a	25
Liv'l sack,		a	95
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Country,		a	
Contract,	0 00	a	8 00
STEEL, per lb.,	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00	a	15 00
Ash Head'g,	8 00	a	8 50
R. O. hhd., dressed,		a	
Do. rough,		a	
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	6	a	7½
Porto Rico,	7	a	8½
St. Croix,	7	a	8½
Loaf,	10½	a	11
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,	0 00	a	0 00
Mill, prime,		a	7 75
Do ord'y,	6 00	a	6 50
Do. inf'r,		a	4 25
TALLOW.			
Per pound,	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a $	30
Spirits Turpentine,	do.	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,		a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale,	40	a	50
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine,	do.	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	
Lumber, per M.	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine,	do.	a	65
Lumber, per M.	7 50	a	8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 10, 1850

Our water courses are extremely low, and no produce above tide-way finds its way to this market.

BACON.—This article comes in very freely, and the market is well supplied, with a slight decline in prices. See table.

CORN.—A cargo of 1500 bushels received from Newbern, for one house, has gone in

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Bounty Land Bill.

This act being one in which a great many persons are interested, we insert a copy in advance of the official publication, as follows.—*Nat. Intel.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving, or the widow or minor children of deceased commissioned or non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who performed military service in any regiment, company, or detachment in the service of the U. States in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the 18th day of June, 1812, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790, and each of the commissioned officers who was engaged in the military service of the United State in the war with Mexico, shall be entitled to lands, as follows: Those who engaged to serve twelve months, or during the war, and actually served nine months, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres; and those who engaged to serve six months, and actually served four months, shall receive eighty acres; and those who engaged to serve for any, or an indefinite period, and actually served one month, shall receive forty acres: *Provided*, That wherever any officer or soldier was honorably discharged in consequence of disability in the service before the expiration of his period of service, he shall receive the amount to which he would have been entitled if he had served the full period for which he had engaged to serve: *Provided*, The person so having been in service shall not receive said lands, or any part thereof, if it shall appear by the muster-rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service, or if he has received, or is entitled to any military land bounty under any act of Congress heretore passed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, &c.*, That the period during which any officer or soldier may have remained in captivity with the enemy shall be estimated and added to the period of his actual service; and the person so detained in captivity shall receive land under the provisions of this act in the same manner that he would be entitled, in case he had entered the service for the whole term made up by the addition of the time of his captivity, and had served during such term.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted, &c.*, That each commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, for whom provision is made by the first section hereof, shall receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for the quantity of land to which may be located by the warrantee, or his heirs at law, at any land office of the United States, in one body, and in conformity to the legal sub-divisions of the public lands, upon any of the public lands in such district then subject to private entry; and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with evidence of the location thereof having been legally made to the General Land Office, a patent shall be issued therefor. In the event of the death of any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, prior or subsequent to the passage of this act, who shall have served as aforesaid, and who shall not have received bounty land for said services, a like certificate or warrant shall be issued in favor and inure to the benefit of his widow, who shall receive one hundred and sixty acres of land in case her husband was killed in battle, but not to her heirs, provided she is unmarried at the date of her application: *Provided, further*, That no land warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be laid upon any land of the United States to which there shall be a pre-emption right, or upon which there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation, except with the consent of such settler, to be satisfactorily proven to the proper land officer.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted, &c.*, That all sales, mortgages, letters of attorney, or other instruments of writing, going to effect the title or claim to any warrant or certificate issued, or to be issued, or any land granted, or to be granted, under the provisions of this act, made or executed prior to the issue, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; nor shall such certificate or warrant, or the land obtained thereby, be in anywise affected by, or charged with, or subject to, the payment of any debt or claim incurred by such officer or soldier prior to the issuing of the patent: *Provided*, That the benefis of this act shall not accrue to any person who is a member of the present Congress: *Provided, further*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to cause to be located, free of expense, any warrant which the holder may transmit to the General Land Office for that purpose, in such State and land district as the said holder or warrantee may designate, and upon good farming land, so far as the same can be ascertained from the maps, plats, and field notes of the surveyor, or from any other information in the possession of the local office; and upon the location being made as aforesaid, the Secretary shall cause a patent to be transmitted to such warrantee: *And provided, further*, that no patent issued under this act shall be delivered upon any power of attorney or agreement dated before the passage of this act, and that all such powers of attorney or agreements be considered and treated as null and void.

Bounty Land Bill.

The passage of the bill granting bounty land to officers and soldiers of the last war with Great Britain and the several Indian wars, is giving rise to an unprecedented number of applications to the Third Auditor's Office for information. It is deemed advisable to state that *copies of the army rolls* cannot be furnished from this office for various reasons, one of which is sufficient—namely, the utter impracticability of doing so.

If one agent has a right to copies of the rolls, so would twenty thousand: and all the clerks in the employ of the government could not furnish such copies. Besides, there is no authority for doing so.

All applications must come through the Pension Office, (under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior,) and regular certificates of service will be furnished to the Commissioner of Pensions by the Third Auditor, as is now the practice in regard to all claims for pension or bounty land.

This course is necessary to prevent frauds and interminable difficulties.

JOHN S. GALLAHER, Third Auditor.

THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
October 1, 1850.

PRODUCT OF THE CALIFORNIA GOLD MINES.—It is estimated that California has sent into the world during the past two years, full one hundred and fifty millions dollars worth of gold dust, which has been distributed as follows:

Production of Gold in California to Aug. 1850.

Shipped to the United States,	$30,000,000
Taken to Oregon by miners,	10,000,000
Taken to Mexico by miners,	20,000,000
Taken to England through Mexico,	15,000,000
Taken to England via Panama,	20,000,000
Shipped to South America,	25,000,000
Shipped to Sandwich Islands,	5,000,000
Do. direct to England via C. Horn,	10,000,000
Do. to other parts of the world,	15,000,000
Total	$150,000,000

It will be seen by this that but a small portion of the product, up to this time, has reached the United States.

CONVERSATION.—There must be in the first place knowledge—there must be materials; in the second place there must be a command of words; in the third place, there must be imagination to place things in such views as they are not commonly seen in; and, in the fourth place, there must be a presence of mind, and a resolution that is not to be overcome by failures—this last is an essential requisite; for want of it many people do not excel in conversation.

Give me the liberty to know, utter, and argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties. Though the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth can be in the field, we do *injuriously*, by licensing and prohibiting, to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse, in a free and open encounter?—*Milton.*

List of Acts passed by Congress.

The National Intelligencer contains a list of all the public and private Acts passed at the late session of Congress. The following are all of a general character:

An act to provide for holding the Courts of the United States in case of the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the District Courts.

An act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah.

An act to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

An act to increase the rank and file of the army and to encourage enlistments.

An act to increase the commissariat of the United States army.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March 2d, 1799.

An act giving the assent of the United States to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the December session, 1844, chapter 287.

An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent census of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States.

An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil of the 27th day of January, 1849.

An act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from service of their masters;" approved February 12th, 1793.

An act to reduce the minimum price of the mineral lands in the Lake Superior district in Michigan and in the Chippewa district in Wisconsin.

An act to authorize notaries public to take and certify oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgements in certain cases.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent census of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States."

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to amend, in the cases therein mentioned, the 'act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage.'"

An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessels from the British North American Provinces to lade and unlade at such places in any collection district of the United States as he may designate.

An act to create additional collection districts in the State of California, and to change the existing districts therein, and to modify the existing collection districts in the United States, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for extending the laws and the judicial system of the United States to the State of California.

An act to authorize the appointment of Indian agents in California.

Acts making the annual appropriations for light houses, &c.; for the military Academy; for the Naval Service; for payment of Navy Pensions; for expenses of the Indian Department; for Revolutionary and other Pensions; for the Post Office Department; for the Army; for Civil and Diplomatic expenses; to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending 30th, June 1850; and for certain fortifications.

An act to provide for recording conveyances of vessels and for other purposes;

An act to continue in force an act therein mentioned, relating to the port of Baltimore.

An act supplementary to the act entitled, "An act supplementary to the act entitled an act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

An act granting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States."

An act to provide for carrying into execution in further part the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Gaudalupe Hidalgo.

Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to accept and attach to the Navy two vessels offered by Henry Grinnell, Esq., of New York to be sent to the Arctric Seas in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions.

Joint resolution limiting the expense of collecting the revenue from customs for the present fiscal year.

Joint resolution authorizing the purchase of the manuscript Farewell Address of George Washington.

Joint resolution for restoring the settlement of the "three months' extra pay" claims to the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Joint resolution relative to the payment of dividends or interest on war bounty scrip.

Joint resolution to amend a resolution approved on the 10th of August, 1850, relative to the payment of dividends or interest on war bounty scrip.

Origin of Nantucket.

As many of the citizens of this Isle of the Sea may be ignorant of its origin, or how it was formed, we give below an Indian tradition, which we believe to be the truth. If any of the present inhabitants of the Island can prove it to be false, we should be pleased to hear from them.

On the West end of Martha's Vineyard, are high cliffs of variegated colored earths, known by the name of Gay Head. On the top of the hill is a large cavity which has the appearance of the crater of an extinguished volcano, and there are evident marks of former subterraneous fires. The Indians, who live about this spot, have a tradition that a certain Deity resided there before the Europeans came to America—that his name was Manshop, that he used to step out on a ledge of rocks, which ran into the sea, and take up a whale, which he broiled for his own eating in the coals of the aforesaid volcano, and often invited the Indians to dine with him, or gave them the relics of his meal. That once, to show their gratitude to Manshop for his great kindness to them, they made an offering to him of all the tobacco which grew upon the Island for one season. This was scarcely enough to fill his great pipe, but he received the present very graciously, smoked his pipe, and turned out the *ashes of it into the sea*, which formed the *Island of Nantucket*. Upon the coming of the Europeans into America, Manshop retired in disgust, and has never since been seen.

Boston Transcript.

A friend to the project of some ladies for an extension of their rights, suggests that the Militia Laws be so amended as to make ladies over eighteen years of age, liable to military duty.

Female Soldiers.—The King of Dahomey, in Western Africa, has a standing army of eight thousand blacks, of whom one-half are women. His Sable Majesty is an ally of England, and it was by an application for percussion caps, wherewith to supply his female guard that the condition of his army was made public. The petition to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, prayed that this cargo of ammunition might be duly expedited; and added, as a reason for haste, that the warrior-esses were waiting to start upon an expedition after slaves. The abolitionists had taken the matter up, and hence the publicity of the details.

It is upon his female troops that the King of Dahomey places the greatest reliance. They are all of large stature, selected for their beauty of proportions, and look magnificently in their Barbaric uniforms. Marriage alone is forbidden to them. In all services requiring desperate hardihood and intrepidity, they are the foremost and most successful.—The King takes great pains to preserve his popularity with his Amazones and they (seeming to be much enchanted with air of war to have any regrets for the interdiction of regular matrimony,) are his most faithful and reliable subjects.

TOM DIBDIN.—Tom Dibdin had a cottage near Boxhill, to which, after his theatrical labors, he was delighted to retire. One stormy night, after Mr. and Mrs. Dibdin had been in bed some time, Mrs. D. being kept awake by the violence of the weather, aroused her husband, exclaiming, "Tom, Tom, get up!" "What for?" said he. "Don't you hear how very bad the wind is?" "Is it?" replied Dibdin, half asleep, though he could not help punning, "Put a peppermint lozenge out of the window, my dear, it is the best thing in the world for the wind."

The young lady that ran away with the "man of her heart," was overtaken at Rochester. Her attempt to commit suicide by swallowing her lover's boot-jack, proved a failure. The young man has turned his attention to navigation, and now drives a horse on the canal.

Agricultural.

From the American Farmer.

Work for the Month—October.

ON THE FARM.

Wheat.—As our remarks upon seeding Wheat last month were full, we shall not detain our readers now further than to refer them to what we then said upon the subject, and to utter the hope that all may have already got their wheat in. If, however, owing to any of those casualties which beset the pathway of the agriculturist, there be any with fields unsown, we would admonish them to make double quick work and get them sown without further delay, and to put it in well.

Rye.—This grain should have been seeded in August, but may still be sown, if done in the beginning of the month.

Threshing out Grain.—We beg to renew our injunctions of last month, to get through with this labor at as early a period as possible. The considerations which we then urged, are always safe to act upon; no man has more necessity than an agriculturist to be ready for the changes of the market—no one is more liable to have his interests sported with by the agents of speculation—none where factitious circumstances, often coined for the occasion, are more likely to tax the profits due to his honest labors and toils. Thus liable to the tricks and witticisms of trade, it should ever be the business of the grain grower to get out his crop at his earliest convenience in order that he may be able to seize upon the propitious period for selling it, as he may rest assured that he can only protect himself from such impositions by unceasing vigilance.

Although we have watched the indications of the wheat crop with much solicitude—with much care and attention, we have, as yet, been unable to decide with any degree of certainty, whether the aggregate crop of the whole country has been a large one, an average one, or whether it is below the latter standard, though, from present evidences, it would appear to have been a large one.

As may well be conceived, amidst so many conflicting interests, stretching over so wide a range of country, as is that now devoted to wheat culture, representations are influenced by divers considerations, and often by those the most mercenary and disreputable. The *speculator*, ever wide awake to whatever may put money in his own pocket that ought to go into that of the *producer*, is not over-scrupulous to magnify the products on paper, while the latter, influenced by a too confiding spirit, thinks but little about the over-reaching devices that are resorted to to despoil him of the fruits of his industry.

But, be the present year's product what it may, we think the safest plan for the farmer is to get his grain out early, so as to have it ready for market; and as it is customary *for the* WIRES *of the telegraph to be broken on certain emergencies*, he should look out sharp, and see that his grain is not curtailed of its value upon such occasions. Whenever a farmer hears *that the wires of the telegraph line are broken, or out of order, at the time of the arrival of a steamer*, he should be SUSPICIOUS that a trick is intended, and consequently hold on, as he may be sure that the hand of a speculator is mixed up in the affair.

Foreign Corn Market.—It has been gratifying to us, in looking at the commercial news as it has arrived from time to time from Europe, to find that Indian Corn and Meal had most generally held their own in England, as to price, while the demand has been gradually on the increase. This we predicted, four years ago, would be the case; for we then knew that, so soon as the intrinsic value of this grain became known, and properly appreciated, it must find favor with the stock feeders of that beef consuming country, as its fattening principles were so superior to most other grains as to render it a decided favorite for such purpose.

We have seen intimations thrown out in the British journals of late, that the "CHALKY" flavor of corn meal renders it unpopular for bread; but this prejudice will be overcome when they learn how to make it into *pone* and *johnny-cake*, with the skill of Maryland and Virginia cooks. We say prejudice, as it can be nothing else, in a country where the oaten cake is eaten by millions, a description of bread no more to be compared with one made from corn meal than a pettifogger is with a profound lawyer, and God knows there is an immeasurable space between the former and the latter.

As our Corn has about it not only the true elements for fattening stock, but for making good, wholesome, sweet, nutritious bread, it must and will continue to grow in favor in England, Ireland, and Scotland; and, as a consequence, expand its demand in those quarters.

Swine.—Prepare your pens for the reception of the hogs you may intend to fatten, in order that, so soon as the masts of the woods may have been consumed, they may be ready for them. Each pen should have a rubbing-post; its bottom should be covered with several inches, in depth, of marsh mud, or other rough material, to absorb the liquid evacuations of the hogs, the which, as it may become saturated, should, from time to time, be cleaned out and replaced by fresh materials. When removed, it should be formed into compost heaps, and mixed with plaster, or charcoal, to economise the ammonia.—Hogs are most excellent manufacturers of manure; but, to render them efficient, you must furnish them with the rough materials to work with. Each hog in a pen is capable, during the fattening season, of converting two loads of such materials into good manure. No animal voids more urine than the hog, and there are none voiding it of so rich a quality; it abounds in urea, albumen, common salt, muriate of potash, gypsum, chalk, and glauber's salts, while the solid evacuations are supposed to be as rich in nutritive elements as are those of man. Substances so enriching should then, most certainly, be economised—should be made to perform their rightful offices in the improvement of the soil—in the nurture, elaboration, and perfection of the products of the earth.

All hogs when first taken up for fattening should receive two or three doses of flour of sulphur, and as many of copperas, in messes of bran or meal, say a table spoonful each dose, at intervals of two days apart. Their food for the first two or three weeks should be pumpkins, apples and roots, or other vegetables, which should be boiled or steamed, made into mashes with bran or meal, the latter being increased from day to day, so that when they come to have corn or meal altogether, the change may not be injuriously felt by them.

We hardly know whether it would be prudent for us to remind our readers that cooked corn meal will go farther by 30 per cent., in fattening hogs, than will the unground and uncooked whole grain—and that a saving of 15 or 20 per cent. may be effected by boiling the whole corn. However, let it be prudent or otherwise, as we have told them so, we will take the responsibility of asking them to try the experiment, and of personally superintending it. Many a barrel of corn that had been given out for fattening hogs, for want of personal supervision has found its way to a neighboring grogshop.

Charcoal, ashes, rotten wood, and salt, should, at all times during the periods of fattening, be accessible to the hogs.

Cattle Yards.—Have as many loads of rough materials hauled as will cover your cattle yards twelve inches in depth; fashion these *basin-shaped*, so as to prevent the escape of the urine. Occasionally spread plaster over your yards, after the cattle are confined therein—adding, as you can, other rough materials from time to time—and our word for it, by next spring all such materials will have been made into the most enriching fertilizers which you could desire.

Materials for Manure.—You should gather all the substances on your farm that can be made into manure, and carefully compost them, so as to be converted into mould, which, permit us to assure you, is, to the elements of fertility, what the blood is to the human system, the life-spring and source of vitality. Without there be mould in the soil, or something identical in constitution, no soil can be fertile, notwithstanding all the inorganic elements were therein present;—*without the nutritive principle, infertility is inevitable. Mould, or animal and vegetable matters, in a state of decay*, is as indispensable to a good soil, as flesh is in the *concocting of a good pot of soup.*

Upon this subject Professor DANA, whom we look upon as one of the genuine lights of agricultural science, says:

"*Mould* is truly manure. If the mould of soil were separated from the earthly portions of soil, it would deprive that soil of the power of growing crops. Here, then, we come to a broad distinction between the soil and manure. The *soil* is the earth on which plants grow—the *mould* is the *manure* of that soil. The soil is the earthy,—the mould, that is, the carbon and salts, together with the elements of water, are the vegetable part of arable land."

We repeat:—*The making and preserving of dung heaps should be the first object—the first duty of every farmer*, as without putrescent manures, land cannot be preserved in a state of fertility.

Pumpkins.—It will be well to have your pumpkins gathered before they become injured by the frost. As to the time of so doing, your own good judgment must determine. Have them carefully handled in pulling and hauling, so as to prevent their being bruised, and stow them away in some cool place. In feeding them out to your hogs and milch cows, you will increase their value as food, by having them cooked. For hogs especially, is cooking necessary, as it prevents their purging.

Roots of all kinds, should be harvested and put away, before being injured by the frost.

Time of putting up hogs to fatten.—The precise time when this is to be done, will of course depend upon your supply of mast, to sustain them in a thriving condition in the woods. All we wish to impress upon your mind, is this:—hogs fatten much better in weather moderately warm, than they do in cold; and for this reason; that in cold weather, more of the food is required to keep up the heat of their bodies, so that all abstracted in that way is a tax upon flesh and fat.

Orchard Trees.—Examine these, cut off all dead limbs into the sound wood, make a smooth surface to the wound, and paint it with a mixture made of equal parts of beeswax, rosin, and tar; then brush the bark of the tree with a hard brush, and paint with a mixture of soft soap, salt and sulphur, as prescribed last month. If the trees are covered with moss or ross, they should be scraped with an iron scraper, before the mixture is put on.

If not recently manured, or cultivated with a manured crop, you should treat your orchard to a dressing this fall, such as we advised for young trees last month. Unfair fruit, and unproductive trees, are the natural results of impoverished soils. A half fed infant will be puny and diminutive, so will an apple:—neither can be vigorously grown, without pabulous food.

Planting a Young Orchard.—Our remarks of last month upon this subject, were too full to need anything this: but we will says that every man who owns a farm, owes it to himself, to his posterity, to society, to have a good orchard of choice fruits. If he is too far from market to sell his fruit, he can use them in feeding his stock. Cooked apples mixed with meal, will fatten hogs as well as corn, cooked apples mixed with meal and chopt straw, forms, with water, one of the best slops that ever was given to a milch cow to encourage the secretion of milk: a mash formed of a peck of cooked apple, half gallon of oats, or chop, and a peck of cut hay or straw, makes a sustaining meal for a trooper's or ploughman's horse—it acts as a very gentle aperient, tends to loosen the hide, and lubricates the hair, gives tone and energy to the muscular secretions, and encourages a healthful elaboration of fat:—and above all else, good apples, whether cooked, or uncooked, are among the greatest delicacies, the most grateful, healthful, luxuries of the table. Therefore, if you have no orchard, plant one, and thereby fulfil the duties required of you, by your God and country.

Drainage.—We repeat our advice of last month, to drain your *wet* lands; it is called for by your best interests. For a view of its benefits, read an article in this number headed "*Importance and benefits of draining lands.*"

Milch Cows.—In addition to the scanty fare of the pastures, milch cows should receive generous messes of succulent food, and hay at night.—and if you have not already provided warm stabling for their winter accommodation, do so without delay.

Young Stock should be provided with additional food of nights, as it is important to bring them into winter quarters in good condition,—equally so is it, to keep them so.

Working animals of all kinds should be treated well.

Buckwheat.—Cut your buckwheat before it is touched by the frost. When about half the grain is ripe on the heads, is a safe time for harvesting.

After threshing, save the straw for your cattle.

Corn-stalks, properly cured, cut into half inch pieces, and steamed, make excellent provender for cattle, and when mixed with bran or meal, make a good mess for milch cows.

Selling Corn.—Don't sell your corn in the ears; but shell it. The cobs, when ground into meal, make a nourshing food for milch cows and other cattle.

Fall Ploughing.—Stiff clay lands intended for fall cultivation, are always improved by fall and winter ploughing; provided they are not ploughed when either *wet*, or too dry. If they need liming, lime, or marl, could not well be applied at a better time than just after they are ploughed. When applied, it should be harrowed in: such an application will make the lime or marl, tell in next year's crop.—

Fences.—Examine and repair these.

Out-buildings.—If not already done, these should be cleaned out, and white-washed.

Liming of Lands.—From 20 to 25 bushels of lime per acre, is as much as should be put on poor lands at one time—from 40 to 50 on lands in good heart: but on strong lands well charged with vegetable matter, 100 bushels may be advantageously put on.

Twice these quantities of marl may be applied, very advantageously.

If we were asked which kind of lime we would prefer? Our reply would be, that made from oyster shells: we taught this doctrine many years ago, when it was almost a heresy to do so; but as we are in the habit of saying what we know to be true, we left the consequence of our opinion to take care of itself, and we are pleased to find, that public sentiment has veered round, pretty considerably, to our way of thinking. There was a timo too, when *magnesian lime*, was looked upon with holy horror, but we repudiated the idea, and that now is assuming its proper position. *Gas-house lime*, we started into public notice, having experimented with it 14 years ago, and found it good; and that too, is being utilized, as everything ought to be, that can feed a plant, fertilize the earth, or contribute to the necessities and comforts of man or beast.

ONE OF THE WITNESSES.—During the trial of Drury on the torpedo charge, in N. York, Mr. Clark, counsel for the accused, attempted an irrelevant cross-examination of one Jacob B. Sheys, and came off second best, as below describe':

Cross-examined by Mr. Clark. I was not an assistant justice at the time of the conversation.

Q. What are you now?

A. I was reared to the profession of the law, but whether I am a lawyer or not, I cannot say. [Laughter.]

Q. Do you write poetry and attend to the indulgence of the poet's fancy more than to law?

A. I sometimes do indulge in imagination, and think it more honorable to do so than to take fees for legal advice which I am not able to give. [Laughter.]

Q. Do you not frequently indulge in imagination and fancy circumstances which never occurred?

A. I tried to imagine that you were a gentleman and a man of education, and I had to give it up as a vain imagination. [Renewed Laughter.

PITTSBURG AND HER MAYOR.—The conduct of Mayor Barker of Pittsburg, has reached a point indicating partial insanity. This man was elected while in jail, and ever since his election he has been "carrying on" at the most extravagant rate. On Tuesday night, without any just cause, he caused the arrest of a number of the City councilmen. They were released, the next day, on a habeas corpus, and the Mayor was savage. He threatened to hang the Judge, the councilmen and the editors who resisted him, and again arrested a portion of the Council, but they were again liberated by the Court. A meeting of Councils was held on Wednesday night, when the government of the city was taken from the hands of the Mayor. Barker, of course, is furious, and threatens all sort of punishment against his offenders. The city is very much excited at these freaks of its chief magistrate, and how it will end is still a mystery.

Phil. Bulletin, 5th inst.

COLORED ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Professor Plato Cisco, a colored pusson of respeckability, inspector of walls and white-washing, respeckably informes the public, his white fellow citizens and ablishun Siety, will attend to lione of his profeshun wid carefulness and despatch. Professor Cisco being well acquainted with carpet shakin tictacs, solicits a share of patronage. His son, Jupiter Ammon, will open oysters at a moment's warning, attend parties, call de figures and play de violin.

N. B.—Jupiter Ammon, blacks as good a boot, as any color'd *gemman* in Bunkum.

TWO THINGS AT ONCE.—"I say, Paddy," said a philosopher, "can you do two things at the same time?"

"Can't I?" answered Paddy, "I'll do that any day!"

"How?" inquired the philosopher.

"Why," replied Paddy, "I'll be sleeping and dreaming at the same time, don't you see? So none of your gammon for a spooney."

"LINES" by the Editor of the Freeport (Ill.) paper!

Come back, ye sinners, mean and greedy—
Rich or ragged, lean or fat—
Come pay the sums you owe us speedy
For the Prairie Democrat;
Don't be lurking round the bushes,
Perhaps you'll find a hemp cravat!
We know that conscience often pushes
Those who cheat the Democrat!

The man that rides the night-mare has challenged the telegraph to trot fifty miles before a wagon.—Whether O'Reilly will take it up is yet uncertain.

LATER.—The man that can stop rum drinking "whenever he has a mind to," has gone west to dine with the perpetual motion.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 30th September, 1850.

☞ Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

Avery, A	Fairilst, W	McGreery, Thos
Atcheson, A 3	Foy, Lewis	McLeannen, Marg't
Atkinson, Stokly	Greaves, A D	McMillan, F A B
Allen, Elkanah	Grimes, J S	McLean, H
Averett, G W T	Guin, W	McLean, W H
Agy, Joe	Gates, Mary A	McKinnon, A J 2
Aiken, H	Gregory, S M	McCray, N
Biddle, Hannah	Giles, Rachel	McNurmey, Edw'd
Brown, M	Grimes, Thomas	Nelson, George
Bunn, Larkin	Green, Nathan	Nelson, John
Bramen, Thomas	Giddoll, Thomas	Naemeir, John
Button, Joseph	Grinley, W	Newton, T W
Blake, E A	Gilbert, C	Newton, L F
Benton, W H	Grady, M	Olhoff, H F
Birch, A	Grant, T	Orr, Alex
Burton, J A	Hurtson, W L	Petter, George
Bealle, J S	Hammond, E	Potts, Ann
Bartless, W H	Honer, E J	Pendleton, R S
Botts, D	Harriss, H	Passon M W
Burk, James 2	Havens, B F	Petterson, E
Bryan, W S	Hatch, G B	Player, J S
Bulluck, Esra	Haddon, J L	Payon, Thos 2
Brand, R H	Haddon & Co,	Pierce, W
Brinson, A	Hines, Ann	Philson, R W
Bryan, Mary A	Handy, G P	Persong, B
Brinckerhof, P M	Holland, T J	Perkins, B
Bird, Henry	Harris, James	Posong, York
Bettle, Emeline	Houston, J G	Quale, Henry
Buckman, G E	Hewlet, Maria	Rone, Martha
Bryan & Maitland,	Hill, Louisa	Robins, W L
Brothers, Mary C	Holmes, Mildred 2	Rogers, Fanny
Blackburn, Sarah	Holt, Eliza A	Richards, T R
Brian, Ellen	Hankins, M M	Radcliffe, Mary A
Brown, Mary	Honger, N B 2	Radcliffe, R S
Boon, Lucy Ann	Harriss, Hanson	Robbins, S
Buie, Jarvis	Howe, Harriet Ann	Right, Robt
Baber, Jane	Hill, T W	Roberts, John
Barber, B F	Hyser, J	Ritter, H L
Brindley, S	Hewlett, A	Richards, mrs J S
Cowing, A G	Harrell, E J	Stuart, Charles
Cardwell, J B	Hill, Kate	Springs, Mary
Curtis, Geo A 7	Holt, W G	Skerlock, Susan
Cookman, W	Hansley, Evan	Sprague, Z
Cookman, mrs 2	Hewlet, Ann Maria	String, David
Collins, Waldo	Hines, Mary A	Shelby, John
Canady, D R	Isaacs, W 2	Skipper, Susan A
Campbell, M Q	Ireland, Amos	Swann, Sandy
Chipman, J L	Ivey, M J	Secretary Mechanics Association,
Cameron, Julia G	Jackson, A J	Smyth, Henry
Coney, C J	Jordan, J S 2	Smith, Alfred
Chadwick, E	Jelleet, B	Smith, Sam'l
Craig, Catharine	James, Francis	Smith, R
Craig, Mary	Jones, Eliza	Smith, F
Cowan, John T	Jackson, H M	Smith, J G
Cowan, P W	Jamison, J J	Smith, G W
Coock, W D	Johnson, H	Thagard, S L
Cenigus, C	James, H 2	Thompson, Nathan
Cowans, Dolly	King, R B	Trask, W
Corson, Miles 2	King, John	Terry, Eliza
Currie, C J	Keyes, Stephen	Terry, Calvin
Crombie, A C	Lurch, T	Tretgen, Henry
Cupper, Julia A	Lawerence, L W	Wood, Henry
Dudley, Rob't	Lane, P	Wilson, John
Dosher, C	Lamon, W	Walden, Julia
Davis, miss	Law, W	Williams, James
Daniels, W H	Labastad, A	Williams, R W
Davis, Ross 2	Larkins, mrs	Williams, Elizab'th
Deinel, A	Moseley, W G 2	Williams, Amelia
Donaghry, T	Maxwell, John	Williams, Margar't
Demby, James	Murrell, A G	Willet, M A 2
Duvant, Thos A	Martin, Wm	White, G N
Dunson, W	Meadows, R	Weeks, J
Eastes, James	Miller, F	Wright, J A
Finch, W F	Merkel, J D 3	Wright, J J
Fox, S M	Mallett, L 2	Wickham, E
Forrest, G M	Musgrave, S	Whitted, Dr.
Fulcher, J	Mills, E J	
Foster, T Y	More, Sam'l	

[4-3t] JAS. G. BURR, P. M.

J. S. WILLIAMS has received by the last several packets from New York the following articles, viz:
Blankets, Kerseys, Tweeds and Satinets;
Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Rugs and Mats;
Diaper and Denmark Table Linens;
Red, White, Green and Yellow Flannels;
Broadclothes, Cassimeres and Vesting;
Marlbora', Manchester, and Merinos stripes;
Plain and Plaid Linsey;
Blue Denims and Drillings;
3, 4, 5 6 10 and 12-4 shirting and sheeting;
Calico and Furniture Prints;
Irish linen and sheetings.
Cotton Osnaburg and Drilling;
Drawers and shirts of every description;
Black Bombazine and Alpaccas;
Kentucky Jeans and Oregon Cassimeres;
Unb and White Canton Flannels;
Merinoes, Maus de Lanes, and Gala Plaid;
Fancy silks, Cashmers and Poplins;
Corsetts, all qualities;
Hosuy of all qualities and descriptions;
Bird Eye, Russia, and Scotch Towelling;
Colored Velvets and Merino Plaids for children's clothes;
Nails by the Keg;
All of which will be disposed of at a small advance on the cost.
Oct. 4th, 1850

JUST Received from New York:—
10 Bbls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
1 do. Malaga Wine, French and Apple Brandy;
1 do. Apple Vinegar, and Nash County Brandy;
10 do. City Mess Pork and Canal Flour;
5 do. Extra Family Flour, and 5 half bbls. do;
12 Boxes Cheese; 12 do. Soda Crackers;
5 do. Shoes, assorted and cheap;
Also, Candles, Soap, Lard and Starch; Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars and Pipes; Sugar Coffee, Butter, Rice and Tea; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinnamon and Nutmegs; Salaratus, Salts, Sulphur and Copperas; Camphor, Indigo and Opedeldoe; Painkiller, Lamp Oil, and B. Oil. A good assortment of Dry Goods, Crockery, Cuttlery, and Glass Ware; and a general assortment of articles usually kept in a Grocery Store. Call and see, as we are determined to sell.
CRAFT & GRANT,
Market Street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.
Oct. 4, 1850.

GROCERIES, &c.—The undersigned have just received and opened a splendid and full stock of "Groceries and Ship Stores," for Family use and Masters of Vessels. Their stock being selected by one of the firm they feel assured that it is equal both as to quality and variety to any offering in this market. Their assortment consists in part of Rio, Laguyra and Java Coffee; Porto Rico, St. Croix, Clarified and refined Sugars; Teas of all varieties, green and black; N. C. Hams, Sides and Shoulders; N. C. Lard; Fulton Market Beef; Mess and Prime Pork; Smoked Beef Tongues; Goshen Butter; Bbls. half Bbls. Qrts. and Eighths Canal Flour; Soap, Candles, Salt by the bushel, sack, bag and box; Bags Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, &c; Cheese, Pilot Bread, Crackers, every variety; Pure Sperm Oil, Whale Oil, Olive Oil; Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whiskey, ass'd; Mad. Wine, Claret, Port, Malmsey, Champaigne, Muscat; Salmon, Mackeral, Mullets, Skip Jack; Confectionary, Fruits, Nuts, Pickles, Catsups, Sauces; Wooden and Willow Ware, Crockery, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, and Cooper's Tools, Guns, Axes, Anvils, &c.; Dry Goods, Negro Cloths, Blankets, &c. Cordage, and a large Stock of Ship Chandlery—which will be sold as low as any other House, and on as good terms.
Oct. 4th, 1850 HOWARD & PEDEN.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers have removed to the store nearly opposite their old stand, between the stores lately occupied by Owen Holmes and C. H. Lippitt, where they are opening their stock of **Dry Goods, Family Groceries, Hardware and Crockery**, which they will sell as low as any other House in the place for the cash; or good punctual customers on the usual credit.
Oct. 4th, 1850. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

JUST Received and for sale cheap:
100 Bags Shot;
5 Boxes Loaf Sugar;
3 do. Teas;
5 do. Tobacco;
27 Bbls. Flour;
6 do. Crushed Sugar;
4 Bales Spun Cotton, &c. &c. OWEN HOLMES.

A NO. 1 Ocean Shad.—10 half bbls., just received and for sale by OWEN HOLMES.

TURKS Island Salt.—3000 bushels. For sale by
Oct. 4. OWEN HOLMES.

SACK Salt.—Just received, 800 Sacks, in fine order, and for sale cheap, by OWEN HOLMES.

SUGAR, Coffee and Molasses.—20 Bags superior Rio Coffee; 7 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 10 h